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VOL. IV. NO. 106 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	15000
14th "	Kashmir ..	6000	.....	.....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	6000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.....	.....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	5000	.....	.....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	agova ..	7000	.....	.....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	.....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
*2nd April	Novara ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
18th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
*30th May	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Twarks at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*7th "	Ganga ..	Karachi Coasting.
*10th "	Palamcotta	E and S Africa via Mormugao and Porebunder

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

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No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	823	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ..	600	960	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
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A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line
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Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yebokdi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Sombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	5th May	15th May
Totomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	9412	15th May	17th May
Mowori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May
Kixin Maru ..	F. Sasaki	8901	29th May	15th June

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departure
Saiwon Maru	4854	Y. Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchizami	11th May	21st May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S
THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.
Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.
Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
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CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,600,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,490,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau
Delhi	Sourabaya	(North China)
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Haiphong	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Manila	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Cebu	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

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BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
21, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHASITADAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

...HORT ADVTS.

..." "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" ...ements are charged at the following ... WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

INDIAN MUSIC Vocal and Instrumental (on Harmonium, Sitar and Dilruba) imparted at reasonable fees at residence. Highest credentials. Proficiency according to aptitude. Prospectus from Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4001

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TEACHER to go to hills to teach French and other subjects to two high school students. Please apply to Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4023

WANTED—A SMART HARD-WORKING SOLICITOR to serve as an Assistant in a Solicitors firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

TO CAPITALISTS.—Advertiser has a perfectly laid out scheme for a lucrative new industrial concern, requiring an outlay of about Rs. 40,000. A rare opportunity for capitalist. Please apply to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4021

INSURANCE COMPANIES, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE—A very influential young businessman with good references and possessing a good deal of insurance business experience is willing to work at Bhavnagar as Sole Agent for first-class companies for the whole of Kathiawar or part of it. Write to JIVANLAL J. SHAH, Bhavnagar. 4024

WANTED a Lady Doctor (House Surgeon) of the degree of L. M. S. Salary Rs. 150—200. Or an experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary, Rs. 100—150. Also two Female Compounders, pay according to grade qualifications, for Lady Dufferin Hospital in a Native State in Punjab.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the MEDICAL ADVISER, Patiala State. 1053

A vacancy for a Roman Catholic Assistant Mistress at Abu Road European Railway School, from July 1st 1916, pay Rs. 70, 1/12th deduction for Provident Fund and 1/10th for rent. Certificates, Testimonials and Photograph required.
Apply to—
THE PRESIDENT & HONORARY, SECRETARY,
1060 Railway School, Abu Road.

WANTED immediately ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN. Must be neat tracers, good in freehand and rapid in work. Appointments temporary with prospects of being permanent. Apply in person with specimens.
G. K. TRILOKEKAR,
Architect.
Albert Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay. 4026

THREE really good TYPISTS are urgently required for employment under the Chief Political Officer at Basra. The salary offered is Rs. 120 a month with free rations, quarters and passage. Applications should be sent immediately to the undersigned stating age and qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Replies will not be given to unsuccessful applicants.
J. E. C. JUKES,
4022 Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.
Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1019

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6695.

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES—S. 10 Gents Brown Willow Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. A smart durable Walking Boot. Price Rs. 7/8 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—110 pairs R 79, Ladies Black Glace Kid One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/14 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-8 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—UPPER FLAT Banaji's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Apply F. J. BATLIBOI, Forjett Street, Tardeo. 4002

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET—An airy and well ventilated office in York Building, Hornby Road. Electric Lift and fittings. Rent from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130. Apply to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4027

TO BE LET.—At Apollo Bunder third floor, 2 Bed Rooms Drawing and Dinning combined, electric light, fans, etc., rent Rs. 115. Please apply sharp ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 31, Hamam Street, Telephone 2569. 4032

TO BE LET.A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4000

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 29th of May, 1916, for the supply of 100 lengths of 50 feet each or less, according to the rate tendered, of 2¼" rubber lined canvas hose (without couplings) and 10 gallons or less, according to the rate tendered, of hose repair solution.
2. The Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Rubber lined Canvas Hose and Hose repair Solution.
The Tenderers have the option of tendering for both or either of the items referred to above.
3. Forms of Tender, Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 575 (without which no Tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in connection with the execution of the Contract.
5. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent., on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted. The deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.
6. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select either of the items from any Tender without reference to the other item in the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. All Tenders to be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Municipal Commissioner will not be considered.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla, 1st May, 1916. 4025

NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to 31st May 1916 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the following boats belonging to the Collector of Salt Revenue: —

No.	Name.	Description.	When built.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tonnage.	Draft.
1	Eagle ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	37	4′ 6″ Ford. 5′ 0″ Aft.
2	Evelyn ..	Do. ..	1891	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
3	Falcon ..	Do. ..	1876	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	36	3′ 0″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
4	Osprey ..	Fore and Aft rigged Schooner.	1873	45′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	24	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
5	Petrel ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	35′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	10	4′ 0″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
6	Seagull ..	Do. ..	1877	55′ 0″	12′ 0″	..	36	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
7	Swallow ..	Do. ..	1898-99	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
8	Pilot ..	Country Rigging	1877	47′ 2″	11′ 6″	3′	13	3
9	Thana Gig ..	Do. ..	1902	27′ 5″	6′ 5″	2′	3	1½

Purchaser must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within fortnight of purchase at his own expenses and risk.
Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or moorings.
Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender; balance within a fortnight of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.
Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the launch resold.
Application to view the vessel may be made to the Staff Officer of this Yard.
The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th April 1916.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE DATED 20TH APRIL, 1916.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of articles noted in the undermentioned Schedule.
2. Quantities noted against each item in the list are only approximate and are not guaranteed. They may be increased or decreased according to requirements.
3. The supply should be completed within a week after receipt of order.
4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed "Tenders for channels, angles, etc.," should be delivered to the undersigned at his Office at No. 585, Albert Victor Road, Bangalore City, not later than 12 noon on 15th May, 1916.
5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept, or reject any or all, of the tenders in whole or in part without assigning reasons.

Particulars.	Unit.	Measure.
Channels iron 3″×8″ 34′ long.	No.	8
Do. do. 40′ ..	,,	3
Angles iron—		
2½″×2½″×5/16″	R. ft.	333
2″×2″×¼″	,,	666
1¾″×1¾″×¼″	,,	753
1½″×1½″×¼″	,,	193
Tees—		
4″×3″×⅜″	,,	230
Mild steel plates—		
7′×4′×3/16″	No.	7
6′×3′×¼″	,,	48
7′×4′×3/32″	,,	93
7′×4½′×3/32″	,,	32
8′×3½′×3/32″	,,	4
9′×4′×3/32″	,,	8
Mild steel flat—		
5″×½″	R. ft.	26
4″×½″	,,	30
3″×5/16″	,,	13
3″×½″	,,	21
2½″×¼″	,,	121
2″×3/8″	,,	34
2″×½″	,,	36
1¾″×½″	,,	51
1½″×½″	,,	128
1½″×5/16″	,,	26
1½″×⅜″	,,	6
1″×⅜″	,,	69
Mild steel rounds—		
2″	,,	34
1¾″	,,	9
1″	,,	142
¾″	,,	29
⅝″	,,	52
3/16″	,,	103
Mild steel rivets—		
2½″×⅝″	No.	1,216
1½″×⅜″	,,	3,441
1″×¼″	,,	8,902
7/8″×¼″	,,	5,786
2″×⅜″	,,	1,644
1¼″×⅜″	,,	68
2″×⅝″	,,	274
Bolts and nuts 3″×1″ ..	,,	85

B. VENCOBA RAO,
Chief Storekeeper.
3983

NOTICE.

DECCAN BANK (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to lease out the Gadag Mills and premises for one year certain. The plant and machinery may be inspected at Gadag. Tenders are invited to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1916. Two good and sound sureties should be given for payment of the amount of the lease.
Poona, 25th April, 1916.
ICHHARAM B.
L. M. DESHPANDE.
Liquidators.
3959.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 249 of 1916.

Re: SHAMJI GOVINDJI, RAOJI PALLON and KARU PALLON, all of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name of Raoji Shamji as Merchants dealing in gunny bags and grains, having their place of business at Dana Bunder Mandvi; ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SHAMJI GOVINDJI, RAOJI PALLON and KARU PALLON, trading as Raoji Shamji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 3rd day of May, 1916.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd May, 1916.
4031.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the GOA COIR and OIL MILLS Co., Limited, a joint stock Company registered in Bombay.
MAHADEV RAJARAM BODAS ..... Petitioner

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod has appointed the 17th day of June, 1916, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon on the hearing of an application on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed to proceed with the winding up of the abovenamed Company under the order made herein on the 17th April, 1915. All parties concerned are required to attend (if they so desire) before the sitting Judge in chambers on that day and at that time.
Dated this 3rd day of May, 1916.
CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA
4030. Petitioner's Attorneys.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

DIRECTORY OF GRADUATES.

GRADUATES of the Punjab University are asked to communicate to the Secretary, Panjab University Appointments Board, University Hall, Lahore, the following information about themselves:—Name in full; Year of First Panjab Degree; Panjab and other University Degrees; Honorific Titles (if any); Address and Occupation.
This notice does not apply to Registered Graduates or those who have already been communicated with through their Department.
In order to assist the University in keeping its list of graduates up to date, signed statements notifying the decease of any of its graduates may also kindly be sent.
A. C. WOOLNER,
Registrar.
Senate Hall, Lahore,
April 29th, 1916.
3902

THE BOMBAY & AFRICA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditirs of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 191, Samuel Street, (Khoja Mohalla) Bombay on SUNDAY, the 14th day of May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Dated the 3rd day of May, 1916.
GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE,
4029 Liquidator.

NOTICES

THE BOMBAY & AFRICA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION was passed on 26th March 1916, and confirmed as a Special resolution at the Extraordinary general meeting held on the 16th April, 1916, which is as follows.—
"That the above company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Goolamhusein Bundalli Somjee be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up without any remuneration."
Dated the 3rd day of May. 1916.
GOOLAMHUSEIN KASSAM & Co.,
4028. Agents.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 691.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW SAFES.
An Opportunity to Secure Really High Class, Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Well-known "Tosh" Safes, Fitted with equally strong Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks and Secret Contrivances.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane), a consignment of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers, Messrs. Tosh and Coy., just received, consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron safes, fitted with "Tosh," 8 Lever Locks and secret contrivanced drawers:—
1 iron safe 34 inches by 24in. by 24in.
1 iron safe 28 inches by 22in. by 22in.
1 iron safe, 24 inches by 20in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 22 inches by 18in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 18 inches by 15in. by 15in.
The above safes are on view.
P.S.—The above sale affords one more opportunity to disappointed buyers at the last Auction Sale, on the 6th April.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Season Blackwood Indian Handworked Furniture Real Old Indian Open Carved Blackwood Double Bedstead, specially selected and made to order High Class neat polished Household Furniture by well-known makers, Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and others, lovely Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, solid Iron Framed Baby Cottage Piano by H. Peters Leipzig American Church Organ with Cabinet and 11 stops, English Glass Fronted Miniature Broughham with sound and quiet Arab horse and Harness, complete, etc., etc.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their offices, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane, where the furniture has been arranged for auction), the speciallly selected very seasoned blackwood Indian handworked carved furniture consisting of rich centre tables, tea tables, jardineer stands real old artistic Indian open carved blackwood double bedstead, specially ordered rich household and office furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and others, consisting of seasoned blackwood dining tables, mirrored sideboards by Roberts, dining chairs, specially selected very lovely baby Chesterfield sofas, Chesterfield easy chairs, complete drawing room and sitting room suites of sofas and chairs, artistic cabinets, cosy corner sofa cabinets, sweet-toned lovely solid iron framed baby cotage Piano by H. Peters, Leipzig, sweet-toned rich American Church organ, with cabinets and 11 stops. English gramophones with selected records, roll top office table and revolving chairs by Roberts, revolving book stands, rich teapoys, mirrored hatstands, rich porcelain old China jars, selected English family Herald Volumes and novels, specially selected designed bedroom, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich oliograph pictures, rich jail made durrie carpets, wearing apparels, rich glass procelain and platedware. etc., etc.
Also one rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham with sound and strong chestnut Arab horse quiet in harness together with harness. Also one entirely new woolen carpet made-to-order for an American gentleman by the Surat Orphanage; size 12ft. by 14ft. very superior workmanship and wool. A rare piece.
The property of Dr. P. J. L. D'Souza, including that of a Government European Officer.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
P.S.—The horse has been medically certified to be sound and strong.
The brougham and horse can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers between 4 and p.m. (S. T.).
The property of another Gentleman:—1 American wagon or four wheeled Bughy with rubber tyred wheels, seat at the back for seis by Studebaker of New York, very light and strong in perfect condition, never having been used.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE BEST BUNGALOW AT LONAWLA.

AUCTION SALE of the Welknown Spring Villa Situate on a Hill near the Lonawla Tank Adjoining the Bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram of Lonawala.
On SUNDAY, the 14th instant. at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Lonawla at the instance of the Mortgagee Mr. Matubhai Kasonbhai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dhirajlal Vandrawandas, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, 1912, the bangalow known as the Spring Villa together with the furniture situate on a hill near the Lonawla Tank adjoining the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, more particularly described in the schedule here under written.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Lonawla in the sub-district of Mawal District Poona on the South side of the Road and the Railway together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon registered under Old No. 155 and under new Survey No. 212 containing by admeasurement 8 acres or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is on or towards the East by the ground of K. S. Khare and the Lonawla Tank on or towards the West by the ground of Henry Cleaveland on or towards the North by the bungalow and property of Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and on or towards the South partly by the propertyy of the Government and partly by the ground of Mr. Cleaveland.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seevai Minocheher and Hiralal attorneyys at their offices No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.
P.S.—The above bungalow contains one drawing-room, two bed-rooms with bath-rooms, two sitting-rooms with adjoining-rooms, a gallery 14 feet wide on three sides thereof and very comfortable outhouses. The structure is perfectly sound and this bungalow possesses the best view in Lonawla.
MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT BHANDARI STREET.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Nanalal Bhogilal an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following landed property:—
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the east side of Bhandari Street, near Null Bazar, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283-6-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage and tenements consisting of a house of three stories standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 422, 423 and 425, New Nos. 7694, 7696. Old Survey Nos. 67-68 and 69, and New Survey No. 4852 and 4853, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 7497, and Street Nos. 179 to 181, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Bhandari St., aforesaid, on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Shaik Hussein Mahomed, and on the South by the property formerly of Gangabai, daughter of Hirabai Boodia, but now of Nuthoo.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1916, at 2.30 p. m. (S. T.),, at their sale room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, a consignment of useful Japanese porcelain and high class decorative articles recently arrived consisting of—
A good variety of tea cups and saucers, tea sets, sweet dishes, cake baskets, plates (6in. to 10in. size) covered dishes, soup tureens, sauce tureens, jugs, and other useful articles also a large assortment of flower pots and vases of chinese design, valuable old imari vases 18in. to 45in. high, large enamel coloured jars, rare old satsuma, richly coloured and decorated plaques, figures of Japanese deities, birds and animals, incense burners and other articles of decoration.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. M. B. Mowjee.
1 arita blue jardinier: purchased on the 10th day of December, 1915.
Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1916.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAST TWO WEEKS OF

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

33rd and 34th Episodes

ALSO

THE POMP OF EARTH

10th Drama of Who Pays?

AND

PATHES' ANIMATED GAZETTE

LOOK OUT FOR

THE NEAL OF THE NAVY

The Great American Serial in 14 chapters of 2 parts each

FEATURING THE BEAUTIFUL

LILLIAN LORRAINE

and depicting some most wonderful scenes.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Matinee—Saturday and Sunday—5 p. m.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

TO-NIGHT! BANDMAN VARIETIES! TO-NIGHT!

THE **DICK and DOROTHY TRIO**

Whirlwind Dancers. The Acme of Grace, Beauty and Splendour from The Hippodrome, London.

CHARLES CHAPLIN! CHARLES CHAPLIN!

In a screaming knockout. "CHAMPION CHARLIE".

Chaplin as a prize-fighter. The most uproariously funny film ever made.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

Always the best of everything! Our Motto:—"ALWAYS the BEST."

Pathe Frere's Newest and Best Coloured Masterpiece.

4,000 Feet. **"FOR LOVE OF A MAID"** 4,000 Feet.

Starring Jackie Saunders. The New Cinema Star. A Beautiful Love story of a Girl of the Wilds. Magnificently Coloured Stereoscopic Photography. A TRIUMPH in Plot, Acting, Scenery and Colouring.

The EXCELSIOR FOR ARTISTS and FILMS Direct from LONDON.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request.

2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN.

EACH 4 PARTS.

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

RS. 2,000

FROM

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.

4,000 FEET.

DETECTIVE DRAMA

AND

SUBMARINE 6/7

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company.

RIPON THEATRE

CORNER GRANT ROAD

WILL PRESENT:—

at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 6th May 1916

also

At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 7th May 1916

The New Sangit Pouranik Drama

By Mr. Kholhatkar

SUNDOPSUND

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—

SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your motor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert please send your motor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.

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HIGH CLASS

MOTOR CARS

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AND

PANCHGANI

&c.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply for Particulars to

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EAST ST., CAMP, POONA.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

A Special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare Students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.

Students enrolled from now.

For further particulars apply to—

PRINCIPALS,

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

AT 6-45 & 10 P. M.

ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE OF

THE GREAT LAUGHTER BILL.

Five parts universal Comedy.

"FATHER AND THE BOYS"

The old man toils when his boys enjoy. Young lady, (part-owner of a gold-mine), takes the father to her mine. His business trip is misunderstood by the sons and many funny situations arise owing to this and the old man's taking to a gay life.

"LOST THREE TEETH"

That Bombay Film Favourite Lizzie is in sore trouble. She is putting the finishing touches to her bridal attire when she loses her artificial teeth. It is one long scream of laughter until she finds them, but then all is happiness once more

"UNIVERSAL ANIMATED WEEKLY"

is being shown as a special treat.

NOTE:—Any patron who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the performance will be given a handsome prize.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK!

THE GREATEST FILM EVER PRODUCED IN AMERICA.

COMING

SOON

EXTRAORDINARY!



The Most Exquisite Photoplay ever produced anywhere

"JEWEL"

Filmed in 5 Beautiful acts by Lois Weber & Phillips Smalley—from the celebrated book by Clara Louise Burnham featuring

Dainty **ELLA HALL**

You will never see a more enjoyable play—See this

BROADWAY UNIVERSAL FEATURES

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd May 1916, was 29.986 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 19 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	3	m 0 21	28 5	3	m 5 29	15 2
		11 59a	26 3		e 10a	18 11
Thur.	4	0 54a	28 2	4	m 6 0	15 5
					e 43a	19 2
Fri.	5	m 0 31	25 11	5	m 6 30	15 9
		1 25a	27 9		7 14a	19 6
Sat.	6	m 1 3	25 5	6	m 6 59	16 4
		1 57a	27 2		7 48a	19 11
Sun.	7	m 1 36	24 11	7	m 7 29	17 0
		2 31a	26 7		8 23a	20 4
Mon.	8	m 2 11	24 4	8	m 8 0	17 9
		3 8a	26 0		9 19a	20 8
Tues.	9	m 2 55	23 9	9	m 8 40	18 7
		3 53a	25 6		10 26a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May		Sunrise	Sunset
,,	3 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,,	4 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,,	5 (Friday	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,,	6 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,,	7 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,,	8 (Monday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,,	9 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The unsettled conditions near the Andamans have concentrated into a storm to the west of Port Blair where three inches of rain have fallen. Elsewhere the weather has been almost universally dry.

The temperature is rising along North-West Frontier but is still considerably lower than usual generally in North-west India.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Lower Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in Rajputana and at night in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval and Surat; night temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at most stations in the southern half of the division but in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions are unsettled in the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan and Malabar and possibly in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	84.5	72.2	44	..	7.31	—3.63
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	89.9	70.2	57	..	5.44	1.37
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	92.8	74.7	52	..	93.6	—5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	80.9	45	..	0.88	—0.33
Rawalpindi	87.3	56.1	31	..	7.92	—2.19
Lahore	94.3	59.8	28	..	1.02	—2.75
Hissar	97.6	65.2	23	..	0.65	..
Ambala	98.7	69.3	16	..	1.48	4.43
Delhi	98.2	75.6	23	..	1.71	—1.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.3	73.0	19	..	0.70	—1.12
Mainpuri	103.4	70.1	15	..	1.02	1.51
Jhansi	104.4	75.8	11	..	0.58	—1.37
Cawnpore	104.4	75.9	22	..	0.69	—1.62
Allahabad	103.5	69.3	13	..	0.01	—1.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	105.1	64.8	40	..	0.05	—1.22
Jacobabad	88.1	71.6	71	..	0.20	—1.39
Karachi	94.0	64.6	20	..	0.13	—1.39
Ajmer	97	66.1	14	..	0.33	—1.30
Jaipore	100.2	74.6	8	..	0.03	—1.23
Kotah	95.7	67.4	10	..	..	—1.33
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	102.0	63.3	54	..	..	—0.57
Bhuj	97.1	76.5	50	..	0.19	—0.49
Dwarka	97.4	72.0	42	..	..	—0.49
Veraval	103.8	66.8	24	..	..	—0.55
Rajkot	104.0	72.8	45	..	0.13	—0.56
Bhavnagar Para	107.7	74.9	27	..	..	—0.29
Surat	103.5	73.7	6	..	..	—0.42
Ahmedabad	105.8	66.2	22	..	..	—0.54
Deesa	99.4	68.6	27	..	0.08	—0.54
Neemuch	102.5	68.1	12	..	1.21	0.17
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	104.5	69.3	14	..	1.09	—1.77
Jubbulpore	102.6	74.4	7	..	1.27	—1.35
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	107.6	70.9	9	..	0.32	—0.48
Khandwa	110.2	70.3	18	..	2.00	—0.21
Akola	108.8	67.5	14	..	1.02	—1.28
Amraoti	104.3	82.7	24	..	1.49	—1.01
Nagpur	110.5	68 0	29	..	0.92	—2.54
Chanda	109.3	86.1	23	..	1.25	—1.63
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	92.4	78.5	68	..	0.13	—0.52
Bombay	87.6	79.1	74	..	0.81	—0.03
Ratnagiri	90.9	80.2	72	..	1.39	—0.75
Mormugao	89.1	81.0	93	..	1.12	—1.38
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	110.4	77.1	14	..	0.18	—0.85
Malegaon	105.1	69.4	10	..	2.62	1.83
Ahmednagar	105.4	73.7	29	..	0.33	—1.43
Poona	107.8	79.1	40	..	1.27	—0.98
Sholapur	104.2	81.3	34	..	0.58	—1.19
Bijapur	100	77.5	78	..	2.61	—1.24
Belgaum	103.7	75.1	9	..	2.04	0.89
Ahmedabad	110	84.7	30	..	1.03	—1.82
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.6	85.2	59	..	3.69	0 44
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	93.3	81.7	73	..	8.56	3.52
Mangalore	93.4	80.1	70	..	18 98	2.72
Calicut	92.1	80.7	73	..	14.37	—2.77
Cochin	88.9	77.4	93	0.02	48.56	4.82
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	101.6	81.3	70	..	20.84	13.26
Masulipatam	107.3	80.7	58	..	7.78	4.34
Bellary	109.3	85.5	41	..	9.48	4.07
Cuddapah	94	78.1	72	..	31.56	0.19
Madras	98.0	71.0	78	..	4.21	—1.86
Bangalore	93.6	74.8	72	..	7.31	—0 66
Coimbatore	104.5	81.7	55	..	13.08	1.6
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.770 Ins
Temperature of Air	85.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 ,,
Dew Point	75.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4 ,,
Minimum	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ESE,WNW,NW70NW
Movement of Wind do.	'Mile.

Mr. Narayan Sadasiv Marathe who returned from Germany more than a year ago after obtaining his B. Sc. degree at one of the German universities, and who had been interned since June last, was set free yesterday afternoon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.

Isle of Mull — Weeks — Busra

DEPARTURES.

May 3.

Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura	Kobe
England	Cherry	Calcutta
Pharang	Nicol	Karachi
Chinkoa	Reguold	London
Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon

The following vessel received Port Clearance on Wednesday.

Steamer Kelsomooor for Barrow-in-Furness

The following vessels entered the docks for loading on Wednesday.

Steamer Saigon Maru for China

,, Lady Curzon for Abadan

May 3.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Kobe for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on the 30th ultimo.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Amagisan Maru:—The N. Y. K. (Chartered) steamer Amagisan Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and is due here on Sunday morning the 7th instant.

S. S. Isle-of-Mull:—The steamer Isle-of-Mull, 2,772 tons, Captain L. A. Weeks, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Busra, which port she left on the 25th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,939 tons, Captain S. W. Crearh, left Bombay harbour on Wednesday for Rangoon via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kelsomoor:—The steamer Kelsomoor, 1,962 tons, Captain W. Waddle, will sail today for Barrow-in-Furness, with the same bottom cargo.

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Kerman	Waterlow	W. & A. G. & Co	
D&E. Canton Maru	Kuleyamar	N. Y. K.	
D&E. Siwenna	Fosolias	M. Italiana	
F. Yebosbi Maru	Kishimoto		
G. Skuld	Gabrielser	J. F. & Co	
N. Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co	
M. Bahrein		T. M. & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

7 Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
2 Upada	Genson	M. M. & Co
3 Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
5 White Court		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ferndine	Pelton	J. M. & Co
8 Jechia		M. I.
9 Hunlscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
10&11 Haru Maru	Monies	M. B. Kaisha
18 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
6 Elysia		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
Etax	Pope	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bliun.
Glenfruin	Macknes	L. D. & Co
Hunnie	Scale	W. & A. G. & Co
Isle of Mull	ecks	
Jatra	Hill	
Kelsmoor	Waddah	W. & A. G. & Co
Lady Curzon	Baillie	S. W. & Co
Okhla	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Rhaldas	Oakenshot	T. M. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamamato	

EXPORTS.

May 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 3 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 194 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 122 bales cotton yarn, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn, Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wvg. Co.; 45 bales wool, A. H. Bundally.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 1,442 bales cocoanuts, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 800 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Ferdene (s) 1,141 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

White Court (s) 18,003 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 2,019 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 1,049 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy; 16,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Hunts Castle (s) 1,040 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 221 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sangola (s) 45 cwts. sharkfins, M. Jaffer; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 84 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mahomed and Sons; 225 cwts. myrabolams, S. Vazir; 60 cwts. kadoo, S. Vazir; 42 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Vazir.

FOR KOBE.

Canton Maru (s) 80 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha; 33 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Haru Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, B. Abeerchand and Co.

Brothers; 360 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 960 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaicha.

FOR OSAKA.

Haru Maru (s) 1,139 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,105 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 147 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 860 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 5,400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 2,750 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 900 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 632 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 490 bales cotton, Ralli

IMPORTS.

May 3.

S. S. Stanley Hall from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—40 casks sumac extract, 9 casks 5 barrels tallow, 60 bags starch, 1,179 cases brandy, 20 barrels wine, 3 cases whisky, 4 drums sperm oil, 90 bottles quicksilver, 5,657 boxes tin plates, 20 drums varnish, 20 drums caustic soda, 16 drums sodium sulphide, 33 barrels silicate of soda, 8 drums zinc chloride, 54 drums magnesium chloride, 40 kegs litharge, 3 casks chinaware, 14 cases cigarettes, 1 case copper, 855 casks China clay, 2 cases motor car, 4 bales paper, 71 cases biscuits, 20 barrels salammoniac, 10 bales 16 trusses 3 cases picking bands, 2,265 kegs paint, 224 cases colour, 24 bags 6 casks tiles, 5 casks earthenware, 5 cases shoes and boots, 8 cases tyres, 10 cases roller skins, 16 cases 8 trusses leather belting, 106 cases canned fish, 5 bags 9 cases buffalo pickers, 2,614 numbers 20 cases fire-bricks, 363 cases beer, 5 cases cologne water, 4 bales 3 coils cotton rope, 5 cases waste silk spun, 31 cases umbrella furniture, 21 bales umbrella cloth, 1 case perfumed spirit, 5 bales carpets, 25 bales 3 cases canvas, 16 bales woollen goods, 15 cases cotton and woollen goods, 4 cases cotton and art silk goods, 132 cases 680 boxes soap, 86 bales 29 cases cotton yarn, 1,486 cases 392 bales cotton piece-goods.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—10 barrels borax, 34 cases glass jars, 4 casks solidified oil, 30 bottles quicksilver, 115 casks disinfectant fluid, 120 drums colza oil, 100 barrels cod oil, 21,500 numbers bricks, 5 kegs tartar emetic, 100 casks 40 kegs red lead, 60 casks cement, 1 keg dyewood extract, 5 casks myrabolam extract, 35 drums sodium sulphide, 307 casks coal pitch, 3 cases tobacco, 20 hogsheads stout, 30 cases carbonate of ammonia, 100 cases hydrochloride acid, 50 casks 65 cases iron liquor, 1 cask vinegar, 360 cases 140 hogsheads ale, 1 cask spiles, 621 cases 353 hogsheads beer, 12 cases umbrellas, 47 casks tallow, 253 bags broken tiles, 100 cases rum, 172 cases 4 hogsheads wine, 23 cases 850 sacks salt, 5 cases umbrella cloth, 308 cases lager, 1 hogshead sherry, 150 cases spirits, 49 hogsheads 1 cask 3,945 cases whisky, 6 cases motor car, 10 cases motor cycle, 5 cases glycerine, 17 crates 4 cases earthenware, 1 cask hydro sulphite soda, 2 casks alizarine, 114 durms bleaching powder, 32 barrels 63 casks silicate of soda, 149 bags starch, 2 kegs tartaric acid, 83 barrels green copperas, 4 casks soda phosphate, 40 drums bisulphite of soda, 2,000 bags 1 keg soda ash, 197 drums magnesium chloride, 73 drums zinc chloride, 18 kegs oxalic acid, 9 bales cotton rope, 1,192 bags farina, 4 cases black lead, 9 cases perfumed spirit, 50 bags 40 kegs Glauber salt, 1,991 cases candles, 36 cases cycles, 3 cases 152 drums caustic soda, 31 cases 42 casks tiles, 97 packages 4 cases tyres, 48 cases medicine, 2,340 casks China clay, 11 casks brown sugar of lead, 7 cases boots and shoes, 40 kegs sulphate of soda, 22 cases cider, 3 cases tinned meat, 11 cases hams and bacon, 70 casks fire clay, 2 drums blue, 32 casks red lead, 20 kegs grease, 60 drums lubricating oil, 9 cases 2 trusses leather, 2 bales jute bagging, 8 bales sail cloth, 80 drums 35 cases varnish, 100 cases corn flour, 40 cases paisley flour, 16 cases pickles, 107 cases sauce, 1 case wool balls, 8 cases 6 trusses rubber sheets, 4 cases nickle silver circles, 41 casks salt cake, 400 kegs 5 drums 96 casks paint, 3 cases blacking, 621 casks 302 cases nails, 2 cases roller skins, 8 cases buffer pickers, 17 cases confectionery, 14 cases 20 trusses leather belting, 25 cases corn, 530 bags starch, 1 cask dye, 1 case perfumery, 162 cases biscuits, 18 cases provision, 27 barrels 4 casks paste, 14 drums 34 casks colour, 27 casks oil, 1,116 cases 1 barrel 4,049 boxes soap, 55 cases 802 bales paper, 12 cases twine, 3 cases woollen and silk and cotton goods, 99 cases 9 bales woollen and cotton goods, 3 cases waste silk spun, 49 cases cotton and art silk goods, 15 cases flannel, 9 cases linen and cotton goods, 18 cases cotton nets, 53 cases umbrella furniture, 207 bales canvas, 37 barrels tallow, 2 cases silk yarn, 5,613 boxes tin plates, 6 cases shawls, 91 cases cigarettes, 53 cases woollens, 159 cases sewing thread, 3,505 cases 1,648 bales cotton goods, 288 bales 68 cases cotton yarn.

S. S. Elax from Rangoon. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—760,749 I. gallons, kerosine oil, 3,232 drums benzine, 12,659 drums petrol.

HIGH COURT

PIONEER BANK CASE

PAYMENT FOR CALLS ON SHARES.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

THE PIONEER BANK IN LIQUIDATION, plaintiffs, v. LAKSHMIDAS GORDHANDAS, defendant.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,300 the balance due for payment for calls on 100 shares of Rs. 15 each in the Pioneer Bank. The defendant had applied for 100 shares which were allotted to him on 20th February 1913. He had paid only Rs. 2 per share and as he failed to pay the calls as they fell due his shares were forfeited by the company under the Articles of Association. The defendant stated that he had been duped by Mr. Gajjiwalla the late manager of the bank and induced by him to purchase so many shares under certain false representations. He was a poor man employed in a tobacco shop and getting only Rs. 20 per month. He contended, however that as his shares were forfeited he ought not to be made liable for the balance.

Mr. T. J. Strangman, who appeared for the bank, pointed out that under article 16 of the Association the defendant was bound to pay notwithstanding the forfeiture of the shares.

His Lordship in passing the decree for Rs. 1,300 observed that it was very unfortunate but under the articles the defendant would have to pay the amount claimed with interest and costs.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as:

(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of,

GEORGE KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P., Managing Director

68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

...CIAL.

... QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
May	7.82
May-June	7.80
June-July	7.78
July-Aug.	7.76
Aug.-Sept.	7.70
Sept.-Oct.	7.64
Oct.-Nov.	7.59 +3
Nov.-Dec.	7.55
Dec.-Jan.	7.52
Jan.-Feb.	7.50
Feb.-Mar.	7.50
March-April	7.50
April-May	7.51

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Gra. Britain	6,000
" " to Continent ..	8,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.23+17
Futures at New York October ..	12.29
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12-30+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00+12
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.16+19
Futures at New Orleans Octo. ..	12.22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.15
Silver Commercial Bars	7.⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 1st.

Consols 2½%	57	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53¼	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜	
Government Securities 3%	66¼	

Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.25—.01

WAR LOANS.

London, April 29th

3½% 1925—1928..	£87½	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945..	£98⅝	Unchgd.

THE MAILS.

London, May 1st

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 1st

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. .. .. .. Not offered.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,790,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs. Mar.-April Sellers. 60/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers 65

Victorian } April. Sellers 67
New South Wales }

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —May-June Buyers 51

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June. London. sellers 75

Toria Rapeseed.—Nominal.

LINSEED.

Calcutta Linseed May June Paid. 73 to 72/6

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June. Sellers 71

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull sellers £13-12-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£139
Standard Copper C.M.B. unchgd.	£133
Copper Braziers	£154
Yellow Metal	16¼
Hard Spelter	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£23
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-10 0

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

London, May 1st.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June sellers.	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June. Paid.	3/1

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 3.

The market to-day opened steady and in New Crop styles advanced Rs. 2/3 on some small buying on the part of speculators and on higher advices from the other side.

Later it again declined and prices are quoted from Rs. 2/3 lower all round

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach April 1917 295.
Fully Good Broach May 283.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola May 253.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola July 260
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola September 261.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 3rd 1916.—5-30 p.m

wths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
(G.)	..	..	227	..1/25 Jan.'17
	..	..	..	..
	237	227	215	..Ready&May
	..	231	..	..July
	..	..	..	..
	..	219	209	..Ready
	..	218	..	..May
	..	242	229	..Ready
	..	244	232	..May
	..	243	..	..July
	..	..	245	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	278	..Ready
	..	..	..	..

Akola-Khgm. Karanja(M.G.)	.. 254	246	..Ready
	.. 262	..	..May
	.. 264	..	..July
	.. ..	..	..25 Jan. 17
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	.. 255	247	..Ready
	.. 252	..	..May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	.. 255	248	..Ready/May
	.. ..	..	..
Yeotmal (M. G.	.. 250	251	..Ready
	.. 270	..	..May
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 267	259	..Ready
	.. 285	..	..May
Wardha Rn'ghat. (M. G.)	.. 287	250	..Ready
	.. 295	..	..May
	.. 284	2-1	279Ready
Broach (M. G.)	.. 282	..	May 296 25th Apr.17
Surat (M. G.)	.. 344	..	..
Mathia (M. G.)	.. 240	226	..Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	305 Ready
	.. ..	..	280 May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	315 Ready
	.. ..	..	298 May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	.. ..	..	311 Ready
	.. ..	..	293 May/June
	.. ..	..	288 May/June
Oomra (M.G.)	.. ..	..	321 Ready
	.. ..	..	311 May/June
Miraj (M. G.)	.. ..	..	335Ready
	.. ..	..	323May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd May 1916:—

Cotton	11,183 Bales.
Wheat	14,715 cwts.
Linseed	9,075 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	35, 2,610 "
Ginjellyseed	1,931 "
Poppyseed	2,958 "
Groundnuts	3,293 "
Castorseed	9,078 "
Rice	123,141 "
Myrabollams	6,033 "
Cottonseed	4,306 "
Gram	2,040 "
Joowar	4,195 "
Maize	126 "
Barley	10,392 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May. 3rd—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi Ready.		
70-30	37 0 0	5 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore		
70-30	36 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35 0 0	5 13 9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 15 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 10 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 11 0	7 1 0
Linseed, Brown Gold	7 7 0	7 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 3 0	7 9 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts ...	41 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 8 0	4 14 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 12 9
Linseed May	7 15 6

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-13 R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 24, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. June

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. June
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d
Francs 3 m-s do.	195¾
60 d-s Hongkong	163
Do. Shanghai	251
Do. Yokohama	150½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	29-0-0
Australian do	28-0-0
Bombay do.	28-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-8-0
English Dragons	16-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations but before close a fair rise was recorded.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares registered a further advance of about Rs. 15 today. Dferred also improved.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids improved to Rs. 480 x. d.

Fazulbhai stood firm in the vicinity of Rs. 470. Standards were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,220 to Rs. 1,250, Madhavji from Rs. 1,470 to Rs. 1,505, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,675 to Rs. 1,695 and Centrals from Rs. 2,255 to Rs. 2,300.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 255, Crescent at Rs. 117½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 285.

Finlays stood in demand at Rs. 285.

Bombay Cotton moved up to Rs. 235.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary improved to Rs. 247.

Bumdi Cement Co. shares were placed at Rs. 11 and Rs. 11½.

Sara Sirargunj Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 97½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 240.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 167½, touched Rs. 180 but closed at Rs. 176½. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 687½ to Rs. 697½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1.515 for June.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¼.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 84½ (long-dated.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The improvement in market for jute mill shares which was referred to yesterday was not maintained and an easier feeling prevailed with very little business passing. Coal shares also ruled easier with very little doing in this section of the market. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhiskajuri 16/4, 16/8 s.l., Burra Dhemo 10/4, Damuda 18/8, Nowaghuru 18, 18/2; Satpukuria and Asansol 6/8, 6/12, Teetulmuri 12/6, 12/8.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 402 and 405; Clive (ord) 114, 115; Delta (ord) 403, 404; Empire (ord) 31 to 31/10; Fort Gloster (ord) 383, Howrah (ord) 215, 214; Kamarhatty (ord) 323 324, Kankinarrah (ord) 436, 437, 438; Northbrook (ord) 26/10, 28/14, 28/4, 28/8.

Tea:—Bishnauth 28/12, 28, Eastern Cachar 130, 131, Darjeeling Himalayan 13/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,655, 1,657/8, Burn and Co., 6 per cent prefs 102, 103, Champarn Sugar 126, 127, Northbrook Jute 5½ per cent debentures 104, Ryam Sugar 14-8, 14/12, Tezpur Balipara Railway 90, Union Jute 5½ per cent debentures 104.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 81/2 to Rs. 81/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/8 to Rs. 81/10.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 29th April, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 29th April, 1916.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P Rly ..	21,23,000	88,79,100
A. D. C. Rly. ..	55,200	2,20,600
B. K. Rly ..	4,000	16,700
C. B. Rly. ..	10,100	42,800
Total ..	21,92,500	91,59,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th April, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	19,16,940	76,73,940
A. D. C. Rly. ..	50,949	1,93,059
B. K. Rly. ..	2,593	9,159
C. B. Rly. ..	4,445	17,148
Total ..	19,74,927	78,95,306
Inc. or Dec G. I. P. Rly..	+ 2,06,060	+12,05,160
A. D. C. Rly.	+ 4,251	+ 25,441
B. K. Rly. .	+ 1,407	+ 7,541
C. B. Rly. .	+ 5,655	+ 25,662

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximat Earnings for week ending 29th April, 1915 ..	13,100	55,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 28th April, 1915 ..	7,356	29, 90
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 5,744	+ 25,310

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 29th April, 1916. ..	3,300	11,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th April, 1915. ..	1,824	7,339
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 1,476	+ 3,861

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors submit their Report, together with the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheet, for the year ending 29th February 1916. 2,031 Life Proposals were received for Assurances amounting to Rs. 39,87,000. Of this number 1,408 have resulted in Policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new Assurance amounted to Rs. 25,24,543, and the Premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 1,36,469-13-0. The decrease in the new business is due to the effects of the War. The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Company is 25,158 assuring the sum of Rs. 3,92,67,721 and of this amount Rs. 7,37,872 are re-assured. By the death of 219 Policyholders, claims amounting to Rs. 3,57,504 have arisen.

Endowment Assurances, which have matured during the lifetime of the Assured, amounted to Rs. 1,86,930. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained. The expenses represented 15 per cent. of the Premium Income as compared with 17.1 per cent. in the preceding year—a result which is believed to be the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 14,55,744-14-7 and now amounts to Rs. 1,05,19,868-15-8. The Assets of the Company, in both branches as shown in the Balance Sheet are Rs. 1,17,08,563-16-0.

Fidelity Guarantees.—Bonds for Rs. 8,47,000 have issued and the Premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 8,491-4-0. have arisen.

The Directors have appointed Mr. Vyvyan Marr, F.I.A., F.F.A., (Actuary to the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution) to be the Consulting Actuary in succession to the late Sir George Hardy, K.C.B., F.I.A.

The Directors have appointed Mr. R. E. Bharucha to the Board whose appointment has to be confirmed.

The Director retiring by rotation is Mr W. A. Chambers who is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Batliboi & Batliboi, Incorporated Accountants, also retir and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 28 per cent. on the paid-up Capital which, with the Bonus of 14 per cent., will make a total distribution to Shareholders of 42 per cent. for the year.

The Directors recommend that a Bonus equally to one month's salary be paid to the Office Staff.

The Directors desire the co-operation of the Shareholders and Policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

The Homeward mail which left Bombay on April 10, was delivered in London on Monday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Declaration of Final M. B. B. S. Results, 12-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bunder Abas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mr. S. C Hodiwala's public lecture on "Parsi and Hindu Religions Compared Part II, Guardian Spirits and Legends" Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 6.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir with the English Mails of the 14th ultimo due at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., sixth ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 4-30 p.m.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., seventh ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandmann Varieties, 6-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m. Cinema.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

MISTRY—Baby Jal, son of Perojshah Eduljee Mistry or Limra. Aged 3. Dhobi Talao. Lohar Street. On 2nd May.

UMRIGAR—Bai Cooverbai, wife of Dinshaji Hormusji Umrigar, daughter of Jamsedji Rustomji Bharucha or Gariwala, New Charni Road, Bhathena Building.

COLAH.—Sorabji Byramjee Colah, eldest son of the late Byramjee Dadabhoy Colah. Middle Colaba, Colah Hall. oppo. Post Office. Funeral ceremony at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

May 3.

No. 147—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing 1st instant:—

Orderly Officer 2nd-Lieutenant W. N. Cartland.

Next for duty 2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Weber.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 154—PARADES:—

NOS. 1 AND 2 COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill parade ordered to take place at Colaba on Friday the 5th instant is now cancelled.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

From the 5th May parades will take place at the Armoury outside the Factory Gate every Friday evening at 4-45 p.m. Proficiency Lectures will be given. These parades also count for the attendance prize.

No. 145—PAY:—

The Corps Paymaster will be at Headquarters during the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m. on the 4th and 5th May for the purpose of disbursing back pay due to the N. C. O.s and men of the Corps. All men who have any money due must attend on one of these parades.

No. 153—BOARDS AMMUNITION:—

The following board of Officers will meet at the B. V. A., Headquarters to check and report upon the ammunition of E. E. Company, B.V.A., on Thursday 4th instant at 8 a.m.

President Captain Newman Taylor.
Members Lieutenant W. Dunkerley.
Members 2nd-Lieutenant J. F. Chemmais.

No. 155—OBITUARY:—

The Officer Commanding regrets to announce the deaths of Corporal Flack, No. 1 Company, and Sergeant Binks, No. 2 Company, which took place in Bombay on the 29th and 30th April respectively.

No. 156—STRENGTH:—

The following N. C. O.'s being deceased are struck off the strength of the Corps from the dates as stated against their names:—

No. 1631 Corporal Flack C. from 29-4-16.
No. 1249. Sergeant Binks H. T. from 30-4-16.

P. H. RETALLACK,
Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

May 4.

Competition for Recruits Cup.—The Competition for the Recruits Cup will be held at the Corps Riding School to-day Thursday, the 4th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"L'Entente Cordiale" .....Allier.
Overture—"Morning Noon and Night." Suppe.
Valse—"Phryne" .....Zulueta.
Selection—"The Merry Widow" .....Lehar.
Serenade—(Opera 264) .....Czibulka.
Meldoies from the Revue—"The Push and Go" .....Dereski.
Two Step—"The Robert ELee" .....Pether.

BAND AT THE LADY HARDINGE HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening the folloing programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m.

March—"L'Entente Cordiale" .....Allier.
Overture—"Morning Noon & Night ...Suppe.
Valse—"Phryne" .....Zulueta.
Selection—"The Push and Go" .....Dereski.
Serenade—(Opera 264) .....Czibulka.
Two Step—"The Robert E'Lee" .....Pether.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During April the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 2481. Among them the number of new admission was 361, of whom, 247 were men, 67 women and 47 children. The average daily attendance was 83.

SALE OF CINEMA-THEATRE.

On Tuesday afternoon the 2nd instant by the instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Cinema De Luxe Theatre Ltd. (In liquidation) and by the order and directions given to him by the High Court, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, of 16, Apollo Street, sold by public auction the Alahambra Cinematograph Theatre at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Memonwada with its buildings, engine, fittings, etc. The property was purchased by Mr. Abdulhosein Mahomedalli Haveliwala for the sum of Rs. 16,500.

COMMUNAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A public meeting of the Anjuman-i-zial-Islam will be held on Friday the 5th instant, at 8 (S. T.), at the Anjuman premises at Falkland Road, Murga Giran. (1) to express the thanks of the Mahomedan Community to his Honour Sir James Meston Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Oudh who has laid the Mahomedan Community under a deep debt of gratitude by granting to them the right of a separate election on the Municipal Boards of the Provinces under the jurisdiction of his Honour's Government; and (2) to consider the question whether the Bombay Government should be approached with the request to grant a similar franchise to the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency including the City of Bombay.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, at the Coroner's Court, Dr. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Nathia China (5). The deceased lived with his parents at Kalyan. Some five days ago he was playing on the road near his house when he was knocked down by a tonga and hurt. He was conveyed to Bombay and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died the night before the last. The tonga did not stop after the accident. The jury returned a verdict of death from being run over by a tonga at Kalyan whose driver went away and had not been discovered.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.

The up Punjab Mail of the G. I. P. Railway was passing the Matunga Station on Tuesday afternoon when its driver John Perkes noticed a woman with a large basket on her head, standing about five yards off the line. He saw her moving towards the line and whistled. As she took no notice of the warning, the driver applied the brakes but before he could pull the train up the woman was knocked down. She was picked up dead and her body was removed to the Coroner's Court where an inquest was held by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, yesterday morning. Evidence showed that the woman's name was Mary Arcanz DeSouza. She was about forty-five years of age. She carried food for three or four persons to their place of work and was returning home. There was no crossing and no thoroughfare at the spot where she was knocked down. There was an overbridge for foot passengers and a notice requesting them to use it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and exonerated the driver from blame.

"AFTER-CARE FUND"

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Amount already received up to 26th April, Rs. 6,535; further donations amounting to Rs. 3,045; received from:—

Mr. J. H. Umrigar, Rs. 15; Mr. M. S. Captain, Rs. 20; Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, Rs. 15; the Trustees of the N. N. Wadia Charity Fund, Rs. 2,000; Mr. J. Hajeebhoy (annual), Rs. 25; Mr. Manilal Chimanlal Sonawala, Rs. 25; Mr. Dayabhai Dhunji, Rs. 10; Sir F. L. Sprott, Rs. 50; Mr. Kisendas T. Mangaldas, Rs. 50; Mr. W. Turner Green, Rs. 15; "F. S. M.," Rs. 30; Mr. F. H. Simkin, (annual), Rs. 50; Mr. Leslie Blunt, Rs. 30; Mr. R. Ellis, Rs. 20; Mr. J. Muller, Rs. 30; Mr. Peroshaw B. R. Mody, Rs. 15; "E. C. A.," Rs. 50; Mr. Hugh G. Cocke, Rs. 50; Mr. E. Comber, Rs. 50; Mr. J. W. Mackison, Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Rs. 25; Mr. J. A. Lord, Rs. 30; Mr. R. D. M. Goculdas, Rs. 50; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Rs. 100; Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Rs. 15; Sir Cawasjee Jehangir, Bart., Rs. 100; Major W. H. and Mrs. Dickinson, Rs. 25; Mr. S. J. Gidum, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Rs. 50; and Mr. R. A. Spence, Rs. 25. Total up to 3rd May, Rs. 9,580. Amount required Rs. 20,000.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by Col. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H.M's Mint.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following is a list of subscriptions and gifts received during April:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,17,997-6-9; the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Rangoon Branch, Rs. 750; Proceeds of Children's Entertainment at Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Rs. 226-14; The Soldier's Comforts Fund, Jubbulpore, Rs. 200; The Ladies' Committee, Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; Voluntary Aid Association, Yeotmal, Rs. 150; Mrs. Dunkerley, Rs. 100; Lieut. J. E. B. Hotson, Rs. 100; Lady Peirse, Rs. 75; The Women's Branch Bombay Presy. War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; Worshipful Master of Lodge "Army and Navy," Rs. 50; The Self Denying League Bombay, Rs. 42-8; From "A Poor Lady," Re. 1; and Sundries, Rs. 16-4. Total Rs. 1,20,909-0-9.

GIFTS.

Miscellaneous gifts have been received as follows:—

Rangoon Branch per Mrs. Vale, Anonymous, A Parsi Lady, Lieut. Comd. G. Holmes, R.N., Miss A. Fludle, Sivaganga Zemindari, Messrs. Nelson & Co., Messrs. E. E. Gorey & Co., Mrs. Carroll, Coonoor, the Hon. Secretary, Colombo Ladies League, A Parsi Lady, Mrs. Douglass, St. John Ambu. Ass., Nagpur, Cathedral Girls School, Major E. O'Brien, Kolhapur, Messrs. Evans Fraser, Ladies of Ceylon, Messrs. Asquith and Lord.

Books and Magazines have been received from the Ladies War and Relief Assocn., Secunderabad, Anonymous, Mr. M. Leslie, Mr. H. Lord, Mrs. L. Napier, Poona, Mrs. M. Mascarenhas, Mrs. Bennerty, Resunda P. C., Manbhoom, the U. P. Ladies Ass. Debra Dun Branch, Mrs. Carroll, Coonoor, the Hon. Secretary, Waltair Club, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Calcutta, Miss Dinoo Bastewalla.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

INDIAN TEAM WINS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The final of the above tournament was played off on the Calcutta F. C. ground on Tuesday, when before a large crowd of spectators the B. Y. Association Lucknow beat the Customs by two goals to one. Lady Sanderson handed over the trophies amidst cheers and the season came to a close.

RESULTS IN BRIEF.

FIRST ROUND.

Calcutta (W. O.) Orientals (scratched).
St. Xavier's beat Sibpur, 3—1.
St. Joseph's beat Sporting Union 2—0.
Apprentices beat Police, 1—1 (extra time), 2—0.
Customs beat Mohun Bagan, 9—0.
Rangers beat Measurers, 7—0.
La Martiniere beat Town, 4—0.
Greer beat Bisweswar, 1—1, (extra time) 0—0 (extra time) 2—0.
City A. C. beat Asansol, 1—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Apprentices beat Calcutta, 5—1.
St. Joseph's beat St. Xavier's 1—1 (extra time) 3—0.
Customs beat La Martiniere, 1—0.
Bachelors' Union beat City, 0—0, 1—1 (extra time 45 minutes), 5—1.
Rangers beat Greer Sporting, 5—2.

THIRD ROUND.

Customs beat Jamalpore, 4—2.
Rangers beat Apprentices, 4—1.
B. Y. Association (W. O.), Lucknow.
Bachelor's Union beat St. Joseph's, 5—0.

SEMI-FINALS.

B. Y. Association, Lucknow beat Rangers, 2—1.
Customs beat Bachelors' Union 5—0.

FINAL.

B. Y. Association, Lucknow beat Customs, 2—1.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1895, Naval Volunteers.
1896, Naval Volunteers.
1897, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1898, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1899, Calcutta Rangers.
1900, St. James School.
1901, Royal Irish Rifles.
1902, Royal Irish Rifles.
1903, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1904, Hornets.
1905, C. E. College, Sibpur.
1906, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1907, S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi.
1908, Customs.
1909, Customs.
1910, Customs.
1911, Calcutta Rangers.
1912, Customs.
1913, Calcutta Rangers.
1914, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1915, Calcutta Rangers.
1916, B. Y. Association, Lucknow.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC v. HORNETS.

GAME TO BE REPLAYED.

We are glad to hear that as suggested in these columns, the protest lodged by the Hornets has been upheld and the game G. I. P. Ry. Athletic v. Hornets will be replayed this evening on the Oval. The final has been fixed for Saturday the 6th instant.

The charity match between the Aligarh team and the Lusitanians will therefore have to be played on Monday the 8th instant.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Last night on the Bombay Gymkhana ground the Cathedral High School defeated the Parsee United by 7 goals to 0.

On the Cooperage ground the St. Mary's High School defeated the Albert Hockey Club by 3 goals to 0.

On Tuesday evening on the Poona Gymkhana ground the Young Men's Hebrew Association defeated the St. Vincent High School by 1 goal to 0 in the second round of the Tournament.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

Young Friends' Hockey Club v. the Cathedral High School, on the Cooperage ground; bully off at 5-15 p.m.

The Bombay Educational Society v. Parsee Trinity, on the Gymkhana ground bully off at 5-15.

THE TITANIC WAR OF 1914
has not succeeded in depleting our large Stock of
DYES
SIZING MATERIALS
GINNING SUNDRIES
BELTINGS & RAILWAY STORES
We book orders for above and also hold large Stocks.
ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL COMPULSION.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT VERDUN.

IRISH REBELS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

In the course of his statement on the recruiting problem on Tuesday, Mr. Asquith announced a new Bill which will once for all settle the whole question. The Bill will introduce general and immediate compulsion together with the minor proposals recently withdrawn concerning youths of 18 and time-expired men.

The French have been very successful on the Somme and in Champagne and Argonne in repulsing minor attacks. They made a brilliant attack south-east of Douauont and captured an enemy position 500 metres long and made numerous prisoners.

A Dublin communiqué sounds the death knell of the Irish rising, followed later by an official announcement that all the Dublin rebel commanders have surrendered. Numerous arrests have been made, and the malcontents in Galway are reported to be disbanding. Other parts of the country are generally quiet.

Five hostile airships attacked the north-east coast of England and the south-east coast of Scotland on Tuesday night No details are available as to casualties and damage.

General Smuts reports from East Africa that the rainy season has now set in with great violence and is delaying operations.

A Bukharest telegram says that von der Goltz whose death at the Turkish headquarters [illegible] announced from Berlin as due to spotted [fever] was shot by an Anatolian officer.

It is officially stated that the situation in the Sollum district of Egypt is rapidly returning to normal. The British have occupied Moghara and continual air raids are being made from Kharga and Dakhla.

A disguised submarine attacked an armed collier in the North Sea, and after shot for shot had been exchanged the pirate disappeared.

Prince Albert has now completely recovered and will shortly resume active duty in the Navy.

MR. F. R. BENSON KNIGHTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The King conferred a knighthood on Mr. Frank Benson after the Shakespeare Tercentenary Performance at Drury Lane this afternoon.

GENERAL AND IMMEDIATE COMPULSION.

MR. ASQUITH ANNOUNCES A NEW BILL.

RECRUITING PROBLEM.

TO BE SETTLED ONCE FOR ALL.

GENERAL COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government would to-morrow introduce a measure dealing with the whole recruiting problem.

Explaining the Government's position with regrad to recruiting, Mr. Asquith emphasised that it desired to secure general consent, in which matter it attached great importance to organised labour.

He affirmed that the naval and military effort of the Empire exceeded five million men and 83 Army divisions of which twelve were from the Dominions. This had involved a prodigious effort both here and throughout the Empire.

Mr. Asquith reviewed the history of recruiting, pointing out the Cabinet's exhaustive inquiry with the object of coordinating the military, financial and industrial efforts, our two outstanding necessities being the maintenance of sea supremacy and the financing of the Allies. Then the Government made a further review of the recruiting position which resulted in the Government's recent proposals.

It was now a question as to method and he was glad that the speeches of Labour members encouraged the belief that there was a general desire to settle the whole question once for all instead of piecemeal. He hoped that would be effected by to-morrow's Bill.

Mr. Asquith again emphasised the needs for national unity because dissensions had a damaging effect on the Allies and neutrals.

He replied to the Government's critics by asserting that the Empire's contribution was bigger and better directed than ever before. They did not heed criticisms if they had the confidence of the country. If not, he said, let the House censure us.

DIRECT CHALLENGE TO CRITICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The most striking passage in Mr. Asquith's speech occurred when he said that the question of recruiting had been reduced to one of method. He added:—"That has brought us face to face with compulsion,—with general and immediate compulsion such as we are going to propose. This has the immense advantage of getting rid of piecemeal treatment. (Cheers).

The Premier's speech is regarded as an important direct challenge to his critics and will probably have vital effect in clearing up the situation. Many members in the Lobby expressed the opinion that it would strengthen the position of the Government.

To-morrow's Bill really means general compulsion together with the minor proposals recently withdrawn concerning youths of eighteen and time-expired men.

AIRSHIPS RAID ENGLAND.

MOVEMENTS UNCERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

It is officially announced that five hostile airships attacked the north-east coast of England and the south-east coast of Scotland on Tuesday night. Their movements are uncertain. A few bombs were dropped in Yorkshire.

No details are available as to casualties and damage.

ITALIAN ALPINISTS' EXPLOIT

MOUNTAIN POSITIONS STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 3.

A communiqué says:—The Italian Alpinists in the Adamello zone on April 29th, after crossing the rugged Chils ravine assaulted a precipitous ridge between Fargorida and Colcavento and after two days' desperate fighting on a glacier stormed four mountain positions the heights of which averaged 10,000 feet, taking many prisoners and booty.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

DELAYED BY RAIN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

General Smuts reports that the rainy season has now set in with great violence and is delaying operations.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

DEATH-KNELL OF THE RISING.

SURRENDER OF DUBLIN REBEL LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

A Dublin communiqué sounds the death-knell of the Irish rising. Particularly significant is the passage reporting wholesale surrenders in central Dublin which was the centre of the whole movement. The holders of these positions in consequence of looting were furnished with supplies for months.

The priests and police are doing the utmost to disseminate the knowledge of these surrenders which will have a most salutary effect when it is known that the rebel citadel is tottering. The rebels continue wantonly to burn property in Sackville Street, but the fire brigade has now been able to resume work.

Those arrested included the notorious agitatress Countess Markiswicz. The rebel commander at Enniscorthy has left for Dublin under escort to convince himself of the surrenders on the spot. In the meantime a truce exists.

Another deputation from Ashbourne has also left for Dublin. Reports that all is quiet have been received from other possible storm centres, including New Ross, Wicklow and Bagnalstown.

The rebels in Galway are reported to be disbanding and a few arrests have been made.

LATER.

LONDON, May 1, 2-50 p.m.

It is officially announced that all the Dublin rebel commanders have surrendered.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1, 5-20 p.m.

The scene of the surrender of the rebel commanders was most dramatic. The rebels waved a white flag and the troops ceased all firing.

The rebel leaders under a flag of truce approached the officers and soldiers in Sackville street and an armistice was arranged.

Thereafter the rebel President, Pearce, signed an unconditional surrender. Copies of the surrender have been posted throughout Ireland.

DUBLIN CITY QUIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1, 9-55 p.m.

An official statement says that all rebels in the City of Dublin have surrendered and the city is reported quite safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to mobile columns.. There were a thousand prisoners in Dublin yesterday of whom 489 were sent to England last night.

PARLEY AT ENNISCORTHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

After a parley, the rebels at Enniscorthy this morning agreed to surrender unconditionally.. Last night they offered to surrender the leaders and arms provided the rank and file were allowed to return to their homes, but they were informed that they must surrender unconditionally. A later report says they are now surrendering on these terms.

Wicklow, Arklow, Dunlavin, Bagnalstown, Wexford and New Ross and the counties Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet.

It was expected that arms would be handed in, in the city of Cork to-day. A column of soldiers and constabulary captured seven prisoners in the neighbourhood of Ferns. The whole of Ulster is reported quiet.

MESSAGE OF REGRET FROM AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MELBOURNE, May 1.

The Commonwealth Government has cabled to Mr. Bonar Law expressing its deep regret at the revolt in Ireland and its confidence that the great bulk of the Irish people will disavow and deplore the rising.

Representative Irishmen, Catholic Bishops and all people of Irish birth denounce and repudiate the criminality of the Dublin fanatics.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

ENEMY POSITION CAPTURED.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 2.

The French have been very successful on the Somme and in Champagne and Argonne in repulsing minor attacks.

A communiqué says:—Artillery activity continues around Mort Homme.

The French at dusk made a brilliant attack south-east of Douaumont and captured an enemy position 500 metres long and made numerous prisoners.

Fresh information regarding the French success at Mort Homme on April 30th shows that we gained a thousand metres of German trenches for the depth of 600 metres.

There has been some hurricane artillery firing in Woevre.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

GERMAN PLANE PILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 3.

A communiqué reports an artillery duel west of the Meuse between Avocourt and Mort Homme and bombardment east of the Meuse, somewhat intense between Thiaumont and Bamloup.

Our batteries dispersed enemy detachments north of Chauffour Wood and north-west of Vaux Pond.

A German aeroplane was felled by a French pilot after a lively fight north of Douaumont.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK BREAKS DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

A British communiqué says:—A German attack east of Ypres, last night which [illegible]han [fol]lowed an hour's bombardment broke down under our fire, the enemy not reaching our lines.

Another enemy attempt, north of Albert, was stopped by our fire.

There has been some artillery activity to-day.

Two enemy aeroplanes were driven down in fights in the air yesterday and landed in a damaged condition behind the German lines.

HOT WORK IN BRITISH LINES.

SHROPSHIRES AND INNISKILLINGS TO THE FORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables: A correspondent at headquarters describes the fine work of the Shropshires on the 21st and 22nd April and [illegible]tes' Dublin Innisk[illings] [illegible] the 27th. The former [illegible] nights earlier [illegible] an enemy at[illegible] counter-attack [illegible] hours in cr[illegible] ground.

The mud [illegible] wounded ma[illegible] from the ni[illegible] morning of [illegible] ridicules th[illegible] that they di[illegible] trench owi[illegible]

For two [illegible] beavers in [illegible] ing, maxims, [illegible] trenches and in [illegible] There was only one rea[illegible] cuation and that reason [illegible] Shropshire Light Infantry.

One Lance-Corporal was occupied [illegible] 4 to 10-30 in the morning in getting a wounded man back 600 yards. He carried his comrade until he himself was struck in the shoulder and then dragged him through the mud under continual fire. At daybreak he arrived completely exhausted.

A Private who was wounded in the knee insisted on staying in the captured trenches for 36 hours in order to help in repulsing two counter-attacks. He was then carried out on a stretcher. Another private held a saphead against a counter-attack single-handed.

STRUGGLE AT CHALK PIT.

The Irish held the Chalk Pit salient described by General Haig on the 27th April, south of Hulluch. The first enemy attack aided by gas and proceeded by a heavy bombardment was launched at five in the morning against the southern part of the salient. The enemy had to cross a wire entanglement and probably thought that owing to the gas they would do so easily with empty trenches before them.

Not a man got through. Thirty-six hours later forty corpses could still be counted where the enemy met the Dublin's fire. The second attack was against the northern part of the salient where the artillery so pounded the entanglements and parapets that the enemy reached the trenches.

Then came the opportunity of the Inniskillings, who were in the support trenches. Never was a job more cleanly or more quickly done than the turning out of the Germans from our trenches.

VON DER GOLTZ.

SHOT BY AN ANATOLIAN OFFICER.

SERIOUS SPLIT AMONG YOUNG TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, May 1.

Von der Goltz was shot by an Anatolian officer, named Ali Abdullah.

Great discontent exists on the part of the Turks against the Germans and a serious split has occurred among the Young Turks in Constantinople.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

RAPIDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

It is officially stated that the situation in the Sollum district of Egypt is rapidly returning to normal. We have occupied Moghara and are making continual air raids from Kharga on Dakhla.

A small body of the enemy is still occupying Baharia, terrorising natives who are stricken with typhus and hunger.

PURCHASE OF ROUMANIAN FLOUR.

BRITISH SYNDICATE'S ENTERPRISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, May 1.

A British syndicate has bought all the Roumanian flour available for export.

This constitutes a most important success as the Central Powers were most eager to purchase it and Turkey is absolutely without flour.

DISGUISED SUBMARINE.

WORSTED BY ARMED COLLIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

A disguised submarine attacked the collier Wandle in the North Sea without warning. The Wandle, which was armed for defensive purposes, exchanged shot for shot till the pirate disappeared. One man on the Wandle was wounded.

STRUCK MINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ARMED YACHT AND MINE-SWEEPER SUNK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

H. M. armed yacht Aegusa and the mine-sweeper Nasturtium have been sunk by mines in the Mediterranean. All the officers were saved, but six of the Aegusas' crew and seven of the Nasturtium's are missing.

The Aegusa was commanded by Captain T. P. Walker, a retired Vice-Admiral.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The following ships have been sunk: The British steamer Teal, Norwegian steamer Mod. Swedish barque Niola. The crew of the Teal were picked up.

LONDON, May 1.

The steamer City of Lucknow has been sunk.

SURGEON-GENERAL BABTIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The "London Gazette" announces that the K.C.M.G. has been bestowed on Surgeon-General Babtie.

THE TIGRIS CORPS.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

DONE ALL THAT WAS HUMANELY POSSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following gracious message from his Majesty the King-Emperor to the General Officer, Commanding, the Tigris Corps:—

"Although your brave troops have not had the satisfaction of relieving their beleaguared comrades in Kut, they have under the able leadership of yourself and subordinate commanders fought with great gallantry and determination under the most trying conditions. The achievement of relief was denied you by floods and bad weather and not by the enemy you have resolutely pressed back. I have watched your efforts with admiration and am satisfied that you have done all that was humanely possible, and will continue to do so in future encounters with the enemy."—GEORGE R. I.

SURRENDER OF KUT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 1.

The keynote of the comments on the surrender of Kut, is struck by the Paris newspaper "Le Temps" which says:—Great Britain accepts the check as an unfortunate event which had become almost inevitable but which after all was considered as a colonial enterprise having only remote connection with the real struggle on other fronts.

The magnificent resistance of Kut adds a glorious page to the military history of the Indian Army and makes still more cruel the fate of the troops which passed during two months through all the anguish of expecting a deliverance. Our Allies have proved once more that trials only strengthen their resolution.

The Dublin coup, the execution of which was hastened by the Kaiser to impress Washington and London, has only resulted in spurring the British to yet greater efforts and the loss of Kut will only increase their determination to assure victory by new sacrifices wherever British honour is engaged.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, Governor-General of Australia, has cabled to King George on behalf of Australia, expressing profound sympathy with the gallant garrison of Kut adding that its fate will only strengthen Australia's determination to hasten the overthrow of our enemies.

NIGERIAN FINANCES.

EMIRS' CONTRIBUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

It is officially announced that Mr. Bonar Law has informed the Governor-General of Nigeria that the Imperial Government will gratefully accept the offer of the Nigerian Government to meet the post-war charges for interest and a sinking fund of one per cent. on six millions of the imperial war debt, provided that the Imperial Government is satisfied that the financial position of Nigeria will allow it.

The Emirs of Kano and Katsina have offered to provide ten thousand and seven thousand yearly, respectively, towards the Nigerian contribution.

RAPID RISE IN SILVER.

PERSISTENT EXPANSION IN CURRENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Commenting on the continued demand for silver for coinage which was the cause of the recent rapid advance in price, the "Times" suggests that a check on the persistent expansion of currency in circulation is needed.

It points out, that while three times as much silver is coined by the British mint as was the case before the war, the issue of notes has also been increasing far beyond anything that should have been needed by the withdrawal of gold.

"The Times" believes the reason is that people are now holding much more cash than formerly, partly owing to the convenience of notes. In anything like an organised campaign for economy this matter would receive attention.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

In the casualty list issued mid-day yesterday, dated April 30, after C. C. Munro, Artillery, please read, Died, Second Lieut. J. E. Brunsbury, Artillery, Missing believed killed, Second Lieut. J. B. Wright, Durhams; Missing, Sec[ond] Lieut. T. S. Hall, Royal Lancaster[illegible]

COMING YSER BATTLE.

GERMANS MAKING EXTENSIVE PREPARATION.

DUTCH FRONTIER GUARDED.

The following telegrams appear in the Australian papers:—

London, April 9.—The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—"There will be a big battle on the Yser shortly. The Germans are making the most extensive preparations. Heavy and light guns, with immense quantities of ammunition, have been sent to Ostend. The whole line is strongly reinforced and the hospital accommodation has been trebled. The Dutch have sent a strong army to the Flanders border in case the Allies should turn the German right, in which case Dutch neutrality would be in danger of violation by the German retreat. A Bill has been introduced at the Hague authorising the Government to call up the 1917 class of recruits if this step be deemed necessary."

PRESIDENT WILSON CRITICISED.

Washington, April 7. The United States Administration refuses to give a clearance to the French merchant steamer Sulcain unless the French Government gives assurances that the guns aboard will be used only for defensive purposes.

Despite Press criticism, the Administration refuses to take any definite action in the submarine controversy with Germany, except to seek further information.

President Wilson is being severely criticised by the Press, not only in respect to his passivity with regard to submarine outrages, but in connection with the murder of American citizens by the Mexican brigand, General Vila. It is asserted that Vila, having escaped from his American pursuers an invasion of Mexico is now simply futile.

A DUTCH STORY.

London, April 9.—The Admiralty brands as a sheer invention the story of the Dutch sea captain who stated in a Dutch newspaper that he saw captured German submarines in the Thames under the command of British officers.

LEAVE FOR INTERNED BRITISH SAILORS.

Amsterdam, April 9.—A British sailor who is interned at Groningen has been granted furlough on parole for a week in order that he may visit his mother, who is seriously ill in Banffshire.

GERMANS FLOODED OUT.

Petrograd, April 9.—The "Novoe Vremya" states:—"The thaw has flooded a wide expanse of the German Baltic front, and scores have been drowned. Batches of men who crawled out from the trenches to escape the water were forced back by our fire, and they perished in the icy waters. The Russian Artillery in one district played great havoc with the enemy when the Germans were retreating waist-deep in water.

MR. HUGHES.

London, April 7.—The "Daily Mail" in a leading article entitled "Not to be Snubbed," remarks:—"Mr. Hughes' statement regarding the date of his departure is a delicate and actual rebuke to the Government for its discourtesy to the Commonwealth's honoured representative. Mr Hughes declines to be put off by a conventional snub. The Empire has a man in Mr. Hughes. He announced that he is willing to go to Paris and the Empire should insist that his services be used."

PAYMENT OF POLITICIANS.

London, April 7.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. McKenna) in the House of Commons yesterday moved to stop the Parliamentary salary of members drawing full pay from the military and naval forces.

Sir F. Banbury (Uninonist) moved an amendment to abolish payment of all members.

There was much opposition on the ground of introducing a star political subject at such a time, several members characterising it as a breach of the political truce.

The amendment was rejected by 147 votes to 32 votes, and Mr. McKenna's motion was withdrawn.

THE SMELTER COMBINE.

London, April 5th.—The "Financial Times" asserts:—"The statement that the Burma Corporation will probably join the Smelter Combine is unfounded. It is unlikely that the combine can offer satisfactory terms for the treatment of the Corporation's concentrates in Australia. It is doubtful that Australian labour and other conditions favour the production of zinc on a large scale. The Imperial Government must do more to enable the United Kingdom to compete against Germany. Meanwhile the Australian authorities must not allow industry to be exploited in the labour interests under cover of banishing German influence."

The British Broken Hill Company denies the statement attributed to Mr. Hugh Mahon implying that the company had joined the Samelters' Corporation. It points out that its hands are tied until the Imperial Government cancels its German contracts.

TIN PLATE SCARCITY.

London, April 5.—The Australian jam, tinned meat, condensed milk, and other industries using tin-plates are seriously threatened owing to a shortage of this material due to the Ministry of Munitions' demands upon the manufacturers for steel and the restriction on their output to the tin-plates required for war contracts, for which manufacturers must give a certificate. The existing demand for tin-plates largely exceeds the supply, which will be curtailed further by 30 per cent. this month. The present quotation is 32s. 3d. per box, as compared with 13s. 9d. before the war. The Agents-General are taking up the matter.

GENERAL IVANOFF'S RETIREMENT.

London, April 6.—Commenting on the retirement of General Ivanoff from the command of the south-western Russian army, on account of broken health, military experts point out that Ivanoff is a great artillery commander and mathematician, and that his plans of campaign left nothing to chance. General Blousiloff, who succeeds Ivanoff, is a cavalry commander.

THE WHEAT SHIPPING QUESTION.

London, April 6.—Sir Charles Kinlock Cooke has given notice in the House of Commons that he will ask the Prime Minister whether it is proposed to accept Mr. Hughes' scheme for the organisation of shipping, and whether seeing that Australian farmers loyally complied with the request to lay down as much land as possible under wheat in 1915, the Government proposes to allow the loss of the new production to fall on Australia, or to bring the wheat to England, so as to cheapen bread.

GERMANY'S BRUTAL POLICY.

Amsterdam, April 7.—The "Hamburger Nachrichten," commenting upon the American inquiries about the submarining of the steamers Sussex and Englishman says: "Whether the vessels were torpedoed by a German submarine or not, who cares about such trifles in Germany? Ships that belonged to and were used by the enemy were destroyed. That is all we care about."

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

SWEDISH AUTHORITIES APPEALED TO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 1.

In response to an urgent appeal by the Russian Government, the Swedish authorities are allowing the transport of enormous quantities of food for prisoners of war in Germany.

PRINCE ALBERT'S COMPLETE RECOVERY.

WILL SHORTLY REJOIN NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

It is officially announced that Prince Albert, who has been undergoing a long course of treatment for gastric disorder, has completely recovered and will shortly resume active duty in the Navy.

CANDIDATES FOR TEWKESBURY BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Mr. William Hicks-Beach will be the Coalition candidate, and Mr. William Doosey the Independent candidate, for the Tewkesbury division of Gloucester.

LIEUT. PUTTICK B. V. R.

APPOINTED TO WEST KENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Lieutenant Puttick, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed temporary Lieutenant in the West Kent Regiment.

NEW MASTER OF BALLIOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Arthur Lionel Smith, Dean of Balliol College, Oxford, has been elected Master of Balliol.

EXCHANGE OF INVALID PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Germany has agreed to the British proposal for the transfer to Switzerland, of British and German wounded and invalid combatant prisoners on similar lines to the Franco-German agreement.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 2.

The "Handelsblad" states that Germany has agreed to give a Hamburg-Amerika liner to replace the Tubantia.

FIRST REAL PERSIAN BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 2.

As the result of pourparlers between Great Britain, Russia and Persia, a mixed financial commission under the Persian Treasurer-General will draft the first real Persian Budget.

SCARCITY OF JUTE IN SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Valencia correspondent of "The Times" draws attention to the scarcity of jute in Spain owing to the restrictions on exports from Calcutta and says that Spanish manufacturers will require for the supply of the home market during the present year 40,000 tons. Spanish manufacturers are willing to give ample guarantees that the sacks will not go to the enemy and to find shipping. They merely ask that the British policy shall be defined and applied impartially and that Spanish mills shall not be forced to close for lack of jute.

The correspondent urges that as the jute districts of Spain are very friendly towards the Allies we should do what we can to meet their wishes.

THE HERO OF KUT.

MILITARY RECORD OF GEN. TOWNSHEND.

DASH AND ENTERPRISE.

In due time the responsibility for sending General Townshend on the forlorn hope that has led to the disaster at Kut-el-Amara will be fixed, but to many it seems now that sending Townshend to Baghdad was very much like sending Gordon to Khartoum, only Townshend is likely to be much better treated for the average Turk loves a gallant soldier and he will be respected and treated honourably for his gallant defence of Kut. It is generally believed that when Townshend was ordered to take Baghdad he demurred to attempting such a great task with such a small force. Events have shown that he was right, but if the thing had to be done, if the great gamble was worth the risk—there was no one more suitable than Townshend to attempt it. His military record has been one of dash and enterprise. There is no more cheery soul in the Army, and he must have been the very life of his little force at Kut. He went forward in the forlorn hope with all the dash and cheerfulness that we know are his, and when on the very threshold of Baghdad, he fought an action successful but so costly in life that he was compelled to withdraw, he conducted a masterful retreat to Kut and fortified and defended that place until the last of his stores were exhausted and he was compelled to surrender.

Townshend's defence of Kut, when the full story is told, will probably make him as famous our battle-story as his defence of C l. They are the two outstanding a ments in a military career of splendid ise and performance, and the removal, for the period of the war, of one of the most brilliant of our generals will be a great loss to the British forces.

When the war broke out, General Townshend was in command of the Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade of the Northern Army, to which he was appointed in June, 1913.

IN EGYPT.

Born on February 21, 1861, Charles Vere Ferrers Townshend is the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Thornton Townshend, formerly of the Indian Navy, and a grandson of the late Rev. Lord George Osborne Townshend, brother of the fourth Marquis Townshend. General Townshend is thus a cousin (and heir presumptive) of the sixth and present Marquis.

He entered the Royal Marines as Lieutenant on February, 1, 1881, and experienced the excitement attendant on a first campaign in the Sudan Expedition of 1884-85, when he served with the Royal Marines in the operations round Suakin in 1884, and assisted in repelling the numerous attacks on that place by the Dervishes during that year, for which he was mentioned in despatches. He afterwards served with the Corps, attached to the Guards' Camel Regiment, with the Nile Expedition under Lord Wolseley, and took part in the battle of Abu Klea on January 17, 1885, when General Stewart, with 1,500 men, defeated an army of 10,000 Arabs, who retired after a fierce conflict within the square, and leaving about 800 dead. This was the action where Colonel Fred Burnaby and eight other British officers lost their lives. General Stewart continued his march towards Metammeh, but being mortally wounded by Arab sharpshooters, was succeeded by Sir Charles Wilson, who repulsed a fierce attack on the British square at El Gubat on January 19, in which Lieutenant Townshend shared. He also took part in the reconnaissance on Metammeh, and received for his services the medal with two clasps and the Khedive's bronze star.

On January 15, 1886, Lieutenant Townshend transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, was appointed to the Central India Horse. He saw further active service with the expedition in December, 1891, against the Hunza and Najar tribes, who had opposed British road-making. Fighting ensued near Gilgit, north of Cashmere, and he participated in the taking of the Nilt Fort by Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, who was wounded, and also in the further operations near th ed to Nagar, and brou usion. Lieutenant in despatches 21, 1892), and sp.

D

He was nary 1, 1892. 1895 brought hi nder of Chitral rife caused thr ther of the Mo the British nu- ary 31, 18 ing in command Robertson temporaril ul-Mulk as Mehtar, b he transferred the governmen ul-Mulk. Umra Khan of Jandol had invaded Chitral in January, joined by Sher Azful, who had usurp the government in 1892, but being def ated, fled to Arghanistan. On March 3, Captain Campbell, who was in command of the Fort, heard of the approach of Sher Azful and his force, and made a reconnaisance, Captain Townshend being dir ed to advance towards a house on the pla in where that chief was said to be in hidi ng, but not finding him there he continu d the advance to a hamlet about 500 yards further on, where the enemy could be s moving about Captain Campbell arrive later, and gave orders for the village to be rushed, but owing to lack of support its capture could not be effected. In bringing up some additional men, Captain Campbell was shot through the knee, and as the enemy opened a destructive fire, Captain Townshend decided to retire to the Fort. Fired at on all sides, front flank and rear from every hamlet and wall, it was a difficult task to accomplice, but skillfully and gradually Captain Townshend got back. Captain Campbell being severely wounded, Captain Townshend assumed command at the Fort, and successfully defended it during the siege which commenced the same night and lasted until April 18, when the garrison was relieved by a force under Colonel Kelly, who successfully crossed the Chandur Pass (12,000 feet high). Sir Robert Low had also advanced with 20,000 men from Nowshera, and his steady progress and defeat of the enemy at the Malakand Pass contributed greatly to the relief of Chitral. Six months' additional pay was presented to the garrison, and Captain Townshend was specially thanked by the Government of India, in despatches published in the "London Gazette," July 16, 1895. These recorded that the Commander-in-Chief in India "expressed his high appreciation of the achievement. . . . . The steady front shown to the enemy, the military skill displayed in the conduct of the defence, the cheerful endurance of all the hardships of the siege, the gallant demeanour of the troops, and the conspicuous examples of heroism and intrepidity recorded, will ever be remembered as forming a glorious episode in the history of the Indian Empire and of its army." Captain Townshend was rewarded with the Brevet of Major (July 10, 1895), the medal with clasp, and the C.B.

Chitral was retained as a British possession.

On February 11, 1896, Major Townshend returned to the Sudan on appointment to the Egyptian Army, and took part, in command of the 12th Sudanese Battalion, in the expedition to Dongola under Sir Herbert Kitchener, being present in the action at Ferkeh, when the Dervishes were surprised and defeated with heavy loss. He also shared in the fighting at Hafir on September 19, receiving another mention in despatches ("London Gazette," November 3, 1896). He was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel (November 18, 1896), and added the Egyptian medal with two clasps to his other decorations.

In 1897 he accompanied General Kitchener in his further advance up the Nile and was rewarded with a clasp to his medal. He commanded the 12th Sudanese Battalion at the brilliant victory of the Atbara when the Dervish army of 16,000 was routed and Mahmud captured; he also shared in the final overthrow of the Khalifa at Kartoum on September 3. Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend's reward was a double mention in despatches ("London Gazette," May 24 and September 30, 1898), two clasps to his Egyptian medal, the British medal, and the D.S.O.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

He finished his employment with the Egyptian Army on December 1, 1898, and in the following year, on the outbreak of the South African War, was selected for special service. From March 19 to September 15, 1900, he was employed on the staff of the Military Governor of Bloemfontein, being graded as Assistant Adjutant-General, and received the Queen's medal with two clasps.

On July 28, 1900, he was transferred to the British Army and promoted to a majority in the Royal Fusiliers, with which regiment he remained until March 7, 1906, when he was appointed to the 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry as Second-in-Command. He had been promoted to Brevet Colonel on February 10, 1904.

An appointment on the Staff in India as Assistant Adjutant-General became vacant in 1907, and from August 2 of that year (when he was promoted substantive Colonel) he officiated in command of the Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades. He vacated on April 8, 1909, on promotion to Brigadier-General, and received the appointment of Officer Commanding the Orange Free State District in South Africa. He was promoted Major-General on June 19, 1911, and relinquished his command in South Africa on October 28 of last year. In April, 1912, he was selected to succeed Major-General E. T. Dickson in the command of the Home Counties Territorial Division, and during his occupancy of the post the units administered showed a high state of efficiency. In June, 1913, he was appointed to the Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade in India.

Major-General Townshend married in 1898, Alice, daughter of Count Cahen D. Anvers, of Chateau de Champs, Seine-et-Marne, France, and has one daughter.

He is a member of the Marlborough, Naval and Military, Brooks's, and Bachelors' Clubs. His residence is 14, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.

CLAIM AGAINST EX-MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

At the High Court to day Mr. Justice Fletcher was engaged in hearing the suit brought by Messrs. Bird and Co. against H. R. Wilkinson to recover Rs. 12,900.

In 1910 Messrs. Bird and Co. started a timber business. The defendant was the manager of the business and was to draw Rs. 1,000 a month against prospective profits. He drew various sums of money but there was no profit that year. In 1911 there was an agreement between the parties by which the defendant was to get Rs. 500 a month as salary and Rs. 500 a month against commission which might be due to him in the middle of 1912. Messrs. Bird and Co. suddenly discovered that the defendant was under arrest. Subsequently the plaintiffs were informed by the police that the defendant should not stay in this country and next month he had to leave India for England. In London he drew moneys from the plaintiffs' home office It was subsequently found that the defendant had overdrawn Rs. 12,900.

The defence is that the suit was barred by limitation.

The case is proceeding.

A boxing tournament will commence at Bangalore on May 9th, open to the Territorials, artillery and British infantry, depots, stationed in Bangalore. There will also be contests for novices, open to men who have never boxed in any competition before.

THE SACRIFICE OF TOWNSHEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the leading article in your issue of the 2nd instant under the above heading. I quite agree with you when you say that the public in this country, and in the Empire generally, let me add,—will be very disgusted and very unfortunately affected if the surrender of Kut is to be followed by a withdrawal and an acceptance of the check, etc. But I think any one who has taken the trouble to study the history of our military operations against a European foe since the Peninsular War must have foreseen that the fall of Kut and the surrender of General Townshend were inevitable if the investment were persisted in by the Turk. We have only to recall Sir Redvers Buller's blunders before Ladysmith to see that Sir George White might have endured a fate similar to that of General Townshend, if he had had to depend for relief on the Natal Relief Force. The same story, *mutatis mutandis*, occured at the Modder River where Cronje with little more than 5,000 men paralysed Lord Methuen's force for the relief of Kimberley for months.

Now, sir, let us look facts in the face. When we find events like these recurring with such regular sequence what are we to conclude from them? Do they not point either to a hopeless failure of our military system or a hopeless incapacity on the part of those who are its chosen leaders? And through what defect do these repeated mishaps arise? I will give you my opinion for what it is worth,—the opinion of one who has watched and criticised British Army manoeuvres in this country for over twenty years. Well, sir, the conclusion I have always come to regarding what our military men are pleased to term "the grand assault" is that, while one-third of our troops is engaged in the attack proper, two-thirds usually look on That is, our generals make a fetish of the system of reserves. They must have reserves; and these reserves are generally kept at such a distance from those carrying out the main attack that they are never of any fighting value. The result is that instead of bringing the full weight of his troops against the point to be attacked, a general makes a half-hearted attempt and then marvels that it fails.

The crux of the whole system or want of one, call it what you will, seems to lie in the fact that we have not yet produced a general who knows how to use the man-power he has at his command. Those we have frittered away their forces in the little pit-a-pats that we call battles, and then feel shocked because they are beaten by an enemy whom they affected to despise.

It is hopeless for us to go on fighting a war in this way. Let us once for all put a man in charge, a colonial or Boer general for preference, who knows what he wants and means to get it; otherwise the pick of British and Indian regular troops, such as we have at present in Mesopotamia are likely to be wasted through the incapacity of leaders.

We have before us the lesson of Gallipoli Let us take heed in time.—Yours, etc.

GENERAL WHITEWASH.

BARSI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AND UNION.

(From a Correspondent.)

The tenth annual meeting of the Society was held under the chairmanship of its President, Mr. G. P. Sulakhe.

The Report was read by Mr V. D. Dharmadhikari, the Secretary. The share capital which was Rs. 14,700 at the beginning of the year increased to Rs. 16,210, shares worth Rs. 1,510 having been sold during the year. The current and fixed deposits from members and others at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 49,072. They increased to Rs. 59,815 at the end of the year. During the year under report loans of Rs. 39,855 were advanced to 224 individual members and those of Rs. 15,100 were given to seven societies affiliated to the Union. The amount of loans recovered during the year came up to Rs. 57,383-8-0. The total number of shareholders of the Society is 495 out of which eight are societies. No suit was filed against any debts for the recovery of loans during the year under report. The total income of the Society amounted to Rs. 6,876-15 5 out of which Rs. 3,606-3 0 were spent for paying off interest on deposits office rent, contengency, pay of the staff etc. The net profits amounted to Rs. 3,270-12-5. On account of the prevalence of plague at Barsi and in the taluka the amount of receipts began to increase so arrangements were made with the sanction of the Registrar to deposit Rs. 10,000 in the Central Bank but unfortunately on the very day on which sanction was received Rs. 2,000 were stolen from the cash-box. In order to partially make good their loss the Managing Committee resolved to reduce the bonus of the Secretary by Rs. 100 and to pay a dividend of As. 12 per share of Rs. 10 instead of As. 15 as allowed last year. The building fund also was transferred to the reserve fund which now amounts to Rs. 1,778-7-11. The total amount of dividend to be distributed amounts to Rs. 1,183-7 0.

Mr. Vaidya, pleader proposed that the Report be adopted. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gurjar then proposed that Mr G. P. Sutakhe be elected to be the President for the ensuing year and that the Managing Committee consist of eight members with Mr. R. M. Save, as Chairman.

Mr. R. M. Save then proposed certain amendments of bye-laws and explained how the necessity for those amendments arose

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon will open the new Poona College on the 14th June.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda left for Kashmir on Tuesday morning.

The condition of Sir Dinshah Davar is unchanged.

Professor A. R. Burnett Hurst, Professor of Economics in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, has secured a similar appointment in the Bombay Government College of Commerce and will join in a few days.

WAR PESSIMISTS.

MR JEROME'S REBUKE.

Suppose the news reached us day by day and week by week that the Germans were chiefly occupied in quarrelling among themselves; that half the German Press was busy proclaiming aloud that everything in Germany was rotten; that her rulers were traitors and all her officials incompetent asses. Suppose we gathered from the German papers that the General Staff was being held up to ridicule throughout Germany as an effete and useless collection of nincompoops. It started out to conquer France in three months, and then, turning east, defeat Russia before she had time to bring up her resources. The whole plan had miscarried. There could be no hope for victory till every unit of the General Staff had been scrapped, and certain popular journalists and notoriety-mongers appointed in their stead. This is the supposition we are asked to make by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome in a vigorous reproof of the disloyal and hysterical Press, contributed to "Lloyd's Weekly News" And Mr. Jerome outlines the effect produced by this chronic "grousing" on heartening the enemy. Suppose, continues the novelist, the German papers were filled with virulent attacks on Mackensen. Why had he failed to settle the Turkish business? Why was Russia at Erzerum and Ispahan? Was this the way to make "Germany supreme from Berlin to Bagdad?" The Serbian army reforming, Greece wavering, Roumania making ready to join the Allies. All this the consequence of Mackensen's miserable miscalculations.

CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER IN THE PRESS.

Suppose that half the German papers were filled with bitter articles sneering at their own statesmen, insinuating that they were only clinging to their places for the sake of their salaries. Suppose in popular German papers we read veiled hints that the true reason for the German failure at Verdun might be looked for in the fact that the German Crown Prince's grandmother was an Englishwoman. Suppose, in short, it was evident to all the world that Germany was a seething mass of discontent, of angry recrimination, and divided councils.

Wouldn't it buck us up? Should we not say to ourselves—whatever might be happening at the fighting front—"Never mind. We have only to hold on and our enemy will go to pieces by the mere process of internal disruption. He has not the will to conquer. He is not man enough to shut his mouth and grit his teeth when things are going wrong. He is a nervous, hysterical windbag. He does not understand war. He has no patience. He has no power of silence. The Germans are no longer united people. Listen to them, screaming cursing, quarrelling among themselves. We have only to stand firm and they will destroy themselves by their own disunity." Cannot we imagine how it would strengthen the determination of every one of Germany's enemies, how it would dishearten Germany's allies?

We are doing precisely this very thing. Our "Times" and our "Daily Mail" and our "Evening News," our "Morning Post," and all the rest of them, are read with delight in every cafe of Vienna and Berlin. Reports of our public meetings, of our elections, are devoured by our grinning enemies in every city of Central Europe. The German Government are using a section of our Press to silence any doubts the German people may be harbouring concerning the final result of the war. And I can conceive of no better ally that they could have secured.

ACCIDENT ON A HOSPITALSHIP,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 3.

Dr. M. Ramaswamy Pillay, sub-assistant surgeon, who is doing work on the hospital-ship Madras as assistant surgeon in charge of No. 4 ward, met with an accident while supervising the lift. His left hand was accidentally caught in the pully of the lift while he was helping the stretcher-bearers and his fingers were severely injured. It was decided by the medical officers of the ship to amputate the injured fingers. He is doing well at present.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIKARPUR WORTHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, May 3.

The sudden and premature death on the 27th April, of Seth Khubsing, a prominent municipal councillor and panch, has caused consternation. It is rumoured that he was poisoned. The police have sent the ashes and bones of the deceased to the Chemical Examiner at Bombay. The report is awaited with great anxiety.

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3774 Hamilton Road, Delhi.

BELGAUM CONFERENCE

A GENUINE DESIRE TO UNITE.

A RETROSPECT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 1

The Belgaum Conference finished its work on Monday. Its organisers have many reasons to regard it as a complete success. But whatever the other reasons might be, the one outstanding fact that contributed to this success was the acceptance by the Conference of the proferred hand of co-operation extended by the Bombay Congress of December last. No one who closely observed the proceedings during the three days could find it in his heart not to endorse fully the apposite remark of Mr. Gandhi that nothing so good has been done in India during the last few years as this compromise between the two sections of political workers in India. This being so, there is every reason for every patriotic and thinking Indian to rejoice. It will be instructive to dwell on the salient features of the proceedings which struck one most prominently. There was first the indication of an unstinted desire on the part of the responsible leaders to bring about in the first instance a union among political workers in the country at any cost. There was again a perceptible evidence of an uncompromising attitude among not a few of the stern and unbending members of the party. Yet again there was an undefinable something,—the creation of "the present circumstances",—a universal and enthusiastic eagerness that now at least there should be a final settlement of the question And in this lay yet another demonstration of the far-teaching results of the war.

MR. TILAK'S CONCILIATORY TONE.

It was inevitable that the Resolution on this subject of the United Congress the most important Resolution of the Conference should have been extrusted to the acknowledged leader of the Nationalists. In fulfilling this task the responsibility entailed by which he recognised fully,—Mr. Tilak made a speech that was as conciliatory in tone as it was emphatic in purpose. It kept his hearers spell-bound and it is not too much to say that it alone decided their judgment. The Resolution stated that "this Conference adopts the Report of Messrs. Baptista, Belvi and Tilak; and as in the interest of our motherland under the present circumstances it is desirable to unite, resolves to accept the constitution of the Congress as amended at its last session, though the amendment is highly unsatisfactory and appoints a Committee to do further work from within."

Mr. Tilak naturally gave importance to the wording of the Resolution and emphasised that it had been decided upon after a long and heated discussion.

TWO CONSIDERATIONS.

He dwelt at length on two outstanding considerations which he said had prompted the thoughtful leaders of the party to decide upon the course they had adopted. Foremost was the urgent and imperious demand of the moment,—a moment unprecedented as much in the history of the country as of the world. Mr. Khaparde had said in his presidential address on Saturday: "We have been all engaged, both Moderates and Nationalists, consciously or otherwise, in doing all that we can to improve the status of our mother-country; one has according to his temperament tried one way and the other for the same reason has tried the other way; and now there is an opportunity and which may not recur for centuries when if we but unite our forces, we stand the greatest chance of success." This sentiment which must now more than ever be the one predominant motive for action to every patriotic Indian was reiterated by Mr. Tilak when he said that the question is not about Nationalism or Moderatism but of how "we can work together in the interest of the motherland when it is absolutely necessary to unite at this particular hour." It is imperative that now and especially immediately after the war India must make a united demand for rights long promised and long deferred. That this may be done,—as it should be done,—we all must, added Mr. Tilak, sit together and devise a scheme of reform.

THE CONGRESS AMENDMENT.

The other consideration referred to the character of the acceptance of the Congress amendment. Mr. Tilak voiced the opinion of his party by stating that the amendment was unsatisfactory. But he was at great pains to make it clear that the leaders of the party had an unstinted desire to accept it with the declaration that they would work for further amendment constitutionally and from within the Congress fold. Differences there must exist, said Mr. Tilak; but there could be no progress unless all worked together,—unless they learned the important political art of finding out a *via media* for realising the goal which was common to them all. Shall these minor differences be asked, come in the way? The amendment was unsatisfactory, he added, but "will you wait and lose the golden opportunity for the country?" "The spirit of the amendment," he went on to say, "was what it should be judged from." And "I would not have advised you to join unless I was myself assured that there was in it an intention of a genuine reconciliation on the part of the Moderates." Mr. Belvi struck the right note when he said: "We do not unite temporarily, but for ever."

UNNECESSARY EMPHASIS ON HISTORY OF SPLIT.

It would be easy to demonstrate the essential defects in the attitude of the Nationalist party as indicated above. It would, for instance, be to the point to say that the presentment, by the President in his address and by other speakers in the Conference, of the history of what is called the Congress split and of the root-cause of the separation was not all that was true, fair or just as far as the Moderate party is concerned. But emphasis on this point at the moment would be unnecessary. The conditions and circumstances of the country which brought about the division have long ceased to exist and are replaced by others before whose unprecedented and stern demand all domestic differences must pale into nothingness and futility. Separation has at all times been most unfortunate. But it has taught its lessons—the most important of which being the recognition on all hands that there is and there can be but one method of attaining the goal, namely, the constitutional one. Now that time has shown that the responsible leaders of the Nationalist party are no less emphatic on this point than the Moderate, the separation has served its purpose and now not to unite would be a sin against the country. That this is the view of all thoughtful leaders of the Moderate party is best evidenced in the mere fact that the amendment was brought about by them.—an amendment which, Mr. Tilak acknowledged, showed a genuine desire on their part to unite for the common good. That this consummation long desired by every patriotic heart in the country has been reached must be a source of peculiar satisfaction.

MR. GANDHI'S WARNING.

Nevertheless, it is imperative, in the interest of the country, to sound a note of warning and to bear in mind the words of Mr. Gandhi addressed to the Nationalists when he candidly told them that if they thought that after re-entering the Congress, they would merely work to drive away those whom they considered their "opponents," they would not only be proving false to their professed intention, but would be doing something that cannot be for the good of the Congress but must also do incalculable harm to the country

SQUANDERING ON LIQUOR.

WHY HAS THIS BEEN PERMITTED.

"The announcement that the national drink bill for last year amounted to no less a sum than £182,000,000 has shocked every decent-minded person in the land," says the "Nation." "The sum exceeds by seventeen millions the drink expenditure for the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the drinking male population is out of the country, and that the Central Control Board began its operations last July.

A WASTE OF MONEY.

"Although the higher expenditure does not imply a larger consumption, by reason of the rise of prices following increased taxation, so huge a waste of money at a time when the whole energy of the country should be directed to the utmost effort of economy is a scandal of the first dimensions. Nor is it much extenuated by the size of the contribution already made by this expenditure to the revenue.

"The plain fact remains that in the second year of a war which everybody knows is straining to the utmost all our financial resources, the people are willing and enabled to squander a sum representing some seven per cent. of their total income upon this single luxury. Why has this been permitted?

"No one can pretend that any branch of the liquor trade is a vital industry Why, then, should any men of military age be released for its working?"

"On March 9, Mr. Lloyd George, in receiving a deputation of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, used language about the drink question to which, in our opinion, sufficient attention has not been drawn," says the "Spectator."

OUR GREATEST TRIUMPH.

"Here are the words to which we allude:—

"'It will be so much better to settle this question by general consent. If we do the war, horrible as it is, will have paid for itself. There are many things which I hope we can accomplish through this war. There are many changes at home, changes in the outlook of the nation, changes in its temper, changes in its attitude of mind, changes in its industries; but this will be the greatest and most beneficent change of all if we succeed in carrying it through. If we can—possibly convince the nation that success in the great task which it has undertaken depends very largely upon removing this drag on its efficiency, then I feel confident that at the end of the war, however successful we may be in a military sense, we shall regard this as the greatest triumph of all.'

"Taking this passage, and indeed also by the general tone of Mr. Lloyd George's remarks, we cannot help thinking that what he meant to convey to his hearers was he still has hopes of carrying through the thoroughly well-planned scheme of State purchase which he devised last year," adds the "Spectator."

Twenty of our prisons have recently been closed or are in process of closure.

"In their last report the Commissioners of Prisons ascribed the decrease in criminality to three chief causes, namely:—(1) The drafting into the Army of a considerable part of the section of the population from which the criminal classes ordinarily come; (2) the new demands for labour and the greater facilities for making a livelihood by honest means; and (3) the restriction of the sale of liquor

"Experts have no doubt that it is the last of these three causes which has been most influential. And, while we all have our misgivings on the subject it is only the experts who, from their daily experiences, know how terrible a proportion of the crime of the country is directly due to drink," says a special correspondent of the "Times."

DRUNKNESS AND CRIME

"For any permanent measure of salvation it is to the reduction in drunkenness that we must look. Visitors from foreign countries, experts in the subjects, have almost invariably been shocked, not so much at the drunkenness which they have seen here, as at the facilities for drinking, especially at the hours of the day when the encouragement to drunkenness should be unthinkable.

"It is notorious that in many places intemperance is still rampant to-day, and that our war work suffers materially thereby. It may be that the Government, with the happy results before them of the experiments so far made, will yet find the courage to go further. But what is vastly more important, even than further restrictions which will check the present drunkenness, is that there should be no backsliding afterwards; but that the young, the weak, and the potentially criminal should still be protected against temptation and against themselves by all the safeguards of which we are now proving the value.

SEQUEL TO JAGATDAL SHOOTING CASE.

DONALDSON SENTENCED FOR PERJURY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. S W Goode, District Magistrte of Alipore, has concluded the hearing of the case in which David Donaldson, a European mill assistant, was charged with perjury. The case arose out of the Jagatdal shooting incident in which Donaldson and Mrs. Drummond were shot. Before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Barrackpore, Donaldson said he was asleep when he was shot and after he was shot he saw Mrs. Donaldson disappearing into the bath-room. At the High Court sessions during the trial of Mrs. Drummond, Donaldson said he shot himself. He was then by the order of High Court put on trial for perjury before the District Magistrate of Alipore and a jury. After the Crown had closed the case, the statement of the accused was taken. Donaldson said his mind was so confused by the questions put to him for two days in the examination, cross-examination and re-examination by counsels on both sides that he would rather leave the matter in the hands of his counsel.

Counsel for the accused addressed the court for two hours in the course of which he submitted that the statements could be reconciled and that it was not sufficient for prosecution. To prove that one or the other of the statements was false they must go further and satisfy the jury that the false statement was false to his knowledge and made by him intentionally with the object of misleading the Court.

After retiring for half an hour and again for ten minutes the jury brought in a verdict by four to one that the accused made two statements one of which was false to his knowledge.

ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

In passing sentence the District Magistrate said:—"You have been charged with having committed an offence punishable under section 193 I.P.C. The jury by a majority of four to one has found that you have given false evidence in one or the other of the two courts in question and I accept the verdict of the majority that you have committed the offence under section 193. In passing sentence I remember the fact that you have already suffered severely from wounds inflicted upon you. You have also suffered heavily in regard to expense and also anxiety during these protracted proceedings. The point that weighs most with one is that throughout the whole of this transaction the one redeeming point of your conduct has been that you have taken it upon yourself and done an act which the law of the land holds to be undoubtedly a most serious offence. I would be glad if it was possible for me to let you go as I think that in committing this offence you have been guided solely by the desire to shield Mrs. Drummond but under the law the offence of giving false evidence is a serious one. law of the land imposes heavy penalty which may amount to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. It is impossible for me to overlook this fact but bearing in mind all those considerations to which I have referred, I sentence you to one month's imprisonment."

BATCH OF FIRST ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

LEAVES FOR QUETTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The first batch of nine men from Allahabad for the Anglo-Indian force left for Quetta last evening to be attached to the units there. A large gathering assembled at the railway station and the men were given a hearty send-off. Some young ladies presented white feathers to the young men loitering on the platform and shamed them for not joining. A second batch will be leaving shortly

BENARES POST PEON MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, May 3.

In the Post peon Murder Case, the Joint Magistrate of Benares after hearing a number of prosecution witnesses has committed Pareshchandra Bose to the sessions and liberated Bhuloo on bail.

POET SAILOR V. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was delighted to see the large space devoted in your issue of to-day to an appreciation of the late Sub-Lieutenant A. W. St. Claire Tisdall, V.C., R.N.V.R.

As he was born in Bombay and is probably known to some residents here, I, as a contemporary of his at Bedford School would like to say a few words about my recollections of him.

Those who know Tisdall even slightly knew him to be good and upright; a fellow who stood always for what he knew to be right and who would not countenance anything he considered to be wrong. These virtues as every "Old Boy" knows are not as a rule, conducive to popularity, especially at a big public school like Bedford, but Tisdall was not one to court popularity at the expense of his principles.

His scholastic successes were numerous and his true worth was fully recognised and appreciated by the senior and junior members of the school,—by the juniors, it must be admitted, because his achievements at Cambridge gained for the school an extra half holiday on more than one occasion! His Latin and Greek verse, as well as his English poems were typical of him, and there was always a welcome for his verses in the pages of the School magazine, the "Ousel."

Speech days were his triumph, not only did he carry off the majority of the higher prizes but he was the backbone of the Latin and Greek plays performed on those occasions. As a debator he had no equal, and his stirring addresses, sound arguments and witty repartee delivered in perfect language, used at times to drive his opponents to the verge of impotent fury.

As an athletic I don't think he shone particularly, though one used to hear tales of his prowess on the river after he had left school.

Rowing was his forte and he won 2nd VIII colours about a year previous to his departure. I don't think he ever got into the first boat but I may be wrong on that point.

I also remember him as a cross-country runner of no mean ability and a fairly useful forward in the "rugger" field, but he never achieved very great distinction in that direction. I, personally, always had a very great regard for Tisdall, chiefly, I think, because he was so vastly my superior both intellectually and morally, and I cannot close these few lines without expressing my intense admiration for his splendid behaviour at Gallipoli, and my pride at having known and associated with him.

This feeling, I venture to think, will be shared by all old Bedfordians who had the privilege of knowing him.

The names of many Bedford boys have appeared in the casualty lists and many have won well-merited honours, but I think Tisdall is the first, in this war at any rate, to gain the coveted Cross. By his magnificent devotion and bravery Bedford has added another leaf to her already large wreath of laurels, but the nation has lost what she can ill-afford to lose, a great scholar, a poet, and a man.—Yours, etc.

FLOREAT SCHOLA BEDFORDIENSIS

Bombay, May 3.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND WESTERN TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest your leaderette on "Indian Students and Western Teachers." By a strange coincidence I have been reading a book which contains the following pregnant remarks on the same subject, and as these compare favourably with those of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's, I venture to trespass on the hospitable columns of your popular paper, by putting them in the author's own words for the benefit of the public, as well as the authorities concerned with the education of our boys:—

"If there is one thing more necessary than another to the development of a strong, noble character, it is a sense of freedom. A boy must feel that he is trusted, that he is not held under constant suspicion, and that parents and teachers rely upon his honour and believe in his manliness and honesty of purpose, or he will become twisted and distorted from the manner of man that God meant him to be.

"You will never get the most or the best of which your boy is capable while you watch and distrust him. The very thought that you are watching him makes him self-conscious, destroys his naturalness and spontaneity, and dampens his enthusiasm.

"A repressed, enslaved race cannot progress and cannot develop strong character. Neither can a repressed, enslaved individual man, woman, or child, grow in mental height or breadth.

"When the president and professors of Harvard University decided to give each student his liberty,—not to watch him, and not to have him feel that he was under a critical eye all the time,—they were very severely criticised. But President Charles W. Elliot thought differently. Observation and experience in his profession had convinced him that the watched student would never develop any desirable character, or stamina. He pointed out to the alarmed parents that the manhood of their sons must be called out, that they must be trusted to govern and discipline themselves, and that they must be put upon their honour or they would go out from their alma mater armed with diplomas, it is true, but weaklings in every other respect,—lacking in self-confidence and the power of initiative, and wholly unfitted to cope with the world.

"To-day our best colleges leave their students practically free from all restrictions. They are put upon their manhood,—their honour, they are trusted to govern themselves. They are trained to independence of thought and action, which makes them stronger, more independent, and more orderly men.

"In order to develop strong independence and individuality there must be liberty of action. It is a thousand times better for a boy to make a mistake now and then when acting on his own responsibility than to go always just right while walking on crutches or being led or coerced by some one else. It is better for him to wobble a little when walking alone than to follow an absolutely straight line when being led. It is better for him to acquire self-confidence, even though he must pay for it by suffering defect, than to be always led by some one else."

What a world of difference in the policy adopted by our Indian Government towards college students and those studying in England! After reading the above pregnant remarks, what would one think of Mr. Mallet's department for supervising Indian students' education in England? Is not the department totally useless and needlessly burdensome? Without serving the least amount of any useful purpose it causes much harm and creates untold mischief to the cause of Indian students studying in England.—Yours, etc.

H. R. DALAL.

Tarapur, 2nd May 1916.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SEGREGATION CAMPS AT PAREL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawalla being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, from Mr. Girdhardas Govindji and others stating that though Lady Hardinge Road has been completed and opened for traffic, no water mains nor hydrants have yet been laid in the road; that they were under the impression that provision for these works had already been made and that the works would soon be taken in hand, but that from enquiries it appears that no provision has at all been made for the works. The letter requested that arrangement may be made for the works being carried out immediately.

The Commissioner in his report on the matter stated, that "when the road was constructed it was not thought expedient to incur any expenditure on laying a water main and providing hydrants in the road owing to the undeveloped state of the locality and to the absence of traffic on the road. As however houses are now springing up in the locality and traffic on the road is increasing, it is necessary to provide a water main and hydrants for road watering. The cost of laying a 6in. water main and providing stand-post-hydrants in the road is estimated at Rs. 15 17 At present there is no grant for this work but a provision will be made for it in the Budget for 1917-18 if possible."

It was resolved to reply to the correspondents in terms of the Commissioner's report.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

The Committee next considered a letter to the President, from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar stating that this year nearly all parts of the town are affected with plague and small-pox; that the condition of Parel village has in consequence become similar to that in the year 1914; that every year the Municipal authorities used to provide segregation camps in the old Government House compound at Parel for the use of the residents of F Ward, but that this year nothing has been done in that direction; that about 90 per cent. of those who have been obliged to shift could not consequently find suitable accommodation and that in consequence several persons fell victims to the epidemic. Mr. Mahimkar requested that segregation camps or other accommodation may in future be provided for the poor labouring classes.

The Commissioner, in forwarding a report on the subject from the Executive Health Officer, wrote that as it would appear from the report "such arrangements as were possible have been made for the benefit of the people affected."

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Executive Health Officer's report was as follows:—

"It is true that in the year 1914 and in the years previous to it, a segregation camp consisting of 50 rooms was erected in the compound of the Old Government House at Parel. It was mostly availed of by the residents of Parel village owing to its close vicinity to that village. Soon after the commencement of the war, the area which was usually occupied by this camp was reserved for military purposes, and hence in the year 1915 no camp could be erected there nor was one fortunately needed as the City during that year was remarkably free from plague.

At the commencement of the present year the same difficulty about providing a camp on this land existed as last year. The ground is still reserved for military purposes, but as soon as it was realized that plague was on the increase in F Ward, the Committee of King Edward Memorial Hospital, in whose charge the land is, were approached and requested to grant us the use of the ground for a camp on condition that it would be immediately vacated, should it be required by the military authorities. The necessary permission has now been granted by that Committee and a camp of 30 rooms is being erected on this site.

From January last up to date there have been 13 cases of plague and two cases of small-pox in Parel village. The residents of this village were personally informed by the Deputy Heath Officer, F Ward, that plots of land on Vincent Road, Dadar, belonging to the Improvement Trust, were available free of charge for erecting their own sheds, or the inmates of infected houses could go to the municipal segregation camp near Chinchpoogly Station where 100 rooms exist. But they would not avail themselves of this offer, simply because these places are at some distance from their houses.

It will thus be seen that it is not quite correct to state that nothing has been done this year for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor. It is not always possible to locate a convenient camp in the immediate vicinity of their houses and under circumstances it is but reasonable to expect that the public should help themselves a little, and, if need be, suffer some inconvenience by resorting to a camp which may possibly be some little distance away."

It was resolved to reply to Mr. Mahimkar in terms of the Commissioner's report.

The Committee adjourned after disposing of some other minor items of business.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAIN.

SEQUEL TO PULLING OF EMERGENCY CHAIN.

GUARD AND DRIVER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

The further hearing of the case before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, in which a complaint was made by Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya against H. C. Putman, Driver and A. Wincott, Guard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway charging them under sections 323, 352 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 102, and 108 of the Railway Act with hurt, assault, wrongful restraint, not listening to his complaint and compelling him to sit in an overcrowded compartment endangering the safety of the passenger, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Rusum D. N. Wadia, appeared for the complainant and and Mr. Indernarain Brijmohanlal defended both the accused.

Mr. Jamshed Dinshaw Bhedwar was called and said that he noticed some bloodstains on the *dhotar* of the complainant.

The next witness Mr. Behramji Ratanji Lentin, a pleader, examined by Mr. Wadia said that he was travelling from Colaba by the same train. At Mahalaxmi he heard some noise just as the train started. The train stopped and the complainant was dragged down on the Railway line by one whom he recognises and who, subsequently he was informed, was the driver. Then he saw the guard and the station master wrangling with each other over the complainant. Accused No. 2 wanted the station master to hand the complainant over to the police which the station master refused to do. Witness did not see the complainant assaulted.

The first accused being questioned by the Court said it was true that he pulled him out but did not assault him.

The second accused denied having assaulted the complainant. He said that false charges had been made out against him. He had stated his case in the written statement.

His Worship charged both the accused with hurt and assault under sections 323 and 352. Both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of having caused hurt. No. 1 pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and No. 2 pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Indernarain then cross-examined Mr. Lentin. The witness said that he got into the train at Colaba. He heard no complaint of anyone but saw a great number of passengers on the platform. After leaving Grant Road the train stopped near the bridge and he was told some one had pulled the chain. He saw the complainant being pulled down. He did not see the guard using any force to the complainant.

The Court asked the first accused why he should not be convicted according to law, having pleaded guilty.

The accused stated that when he saw that the train had stopped after leaving the Mahalaxmi Station he went to see if the emergency chain had been pulled when the complainant called out to him that he had pulled the chain because the train was overcrowded. The accused said to the complainant that he had without sufficient cause pulled the chain and so he should come to the station master which he refused to do. Then he pulled him out. On the guard then coming up he handed the complainant over to him.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

The complainant was next called for cross-examination by Mr. Indernarain.

The complainant said that he did not pull the chain twice. After the train left Mahalaxmi he pulled because the East Indian boys reeled on him, because the sadhus rifled his pocket and because the compartment was overcrowded. At Dadar he did not make any written complaint because he was not asked for one.

After the train stopped it took about half a minute for the driver to come to the spot. The station master followed the guard to the spot.

Mr. Jamshed Dinshaw Bhedwar was next cross-examined. He said that he was in the very next compartment to the complainant's. He could not say who pulled the chain between Grant Road and Mahalaxmi. He saw accused No. 1 pulling the complainant forcibly out of the train, throwing him down on the ground and striking him with his fists more than five times he believed. Before the driver turned up the train had stopped for about half a minute. He got up from his seat and looked out because he heard the voice "I pulled the chain." As I looked out I saw the driver pulling the complainant out. It might be a minute or two between the driver's pulling out the complaint and the guard's arrival on the scene.

The witness questioned by Mr. Wadia said that he did see the guard slapping the complainant on the back.

The station master of Mahalaxmi was next examined by Mr. Indernarain. He did not see the guard use any force to the complainant. Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia he said he had to walk about 200 yards from the platform to the train. The witness was asked by the complainant for the names of the driver and guard as the train was going to start. The driver and guard were on the spot some time before he went there. He would not swear that the evidence of Mr. Bhedwar was false. The guard asked him to detain the complainant. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day at 3.30 p.m.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ADMIRAL KANIN.

STRUGGLE FOR THE GULF OF RIGA.

Heretofore comparatively little has been heard, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Times," about the Russian Fleet and its contribution to the tremendous task of defending the country against a ruthless and an indefatigable foe. Yet that contribution has been and is far from a negligible one. It may indeed be asserted that safety of the Russian capital itself to no small degree depends upon the ability of the Fleet to prevent a landing of the enemy on the shores of the Gulf of Riga and the responsible duty thus confided to it is being discharged by the Fleet under command of Admiral Kanin with unceasing vigilance and conspicuous ability. But from the very nature of the work, much of it—the greater part in fact—must be done in secret. Unlike the Army, the Navy is rarely in the public eye. There are no correspondents with the Fleet and as in the case of its British confreres many and many a gallant deed must pass unrecorded. Not every achievement of the Russian Army, of course, finds a fitting chronicle, but of necessity, owing to the respective conditions of the two Services, military exploits on this front have hitherto been more widely "advertised" than naval ones.

At length, however, a corner of the veil of mystery draped over the performance of the Russian Fleet has been lifted by a correspondent in the "Novoe Vremya." M. Alexander Pilenko, who not without difficulty, succeeded in procuring a permit to visit the Baltic Fleet, has written at considerable length about his interesting experience.

BALTIC STRATEGY.

After lunch the correspondent was invited into the Admiral's cabin, where they conversed for more than an hour.

"The fundamental, strategic picture," began the Admiral, "is amply clear." The Baltic Fleet is a continuation of the extreme flank of the Army, the task of the Fleet is as far as possible to support the movements of the army, protecting it against envelopment by the German Fleet. What will happen in the future, who knows? So far, however, we may deem our work not futile. One English specialist has said that in the present war there have been two turning points neither of them particularly brilliant or vivid, but extraordinary important—the Marne and Riga Gulf. Paris was saved on the Marne, while in the Riga Gulf the struggle for the approaches to Petrograd terminated in our favour. It is impossible to deny this. What would be the situation of the army if the Germans now occupied Riga and the entire Gulf of Riga? Look at the map and you will understand for yourself.

"The struggle for the Gulf was very difficult. There was such a fog five or six days that the Germans trawled our mines with the utmost calmness. They came up gradually, quite unpunished; and we could not shoot at them in the fog. They opened up a passage. Two torpedo-boats got through and it was just at this moment that one of the most effective actions took place. On the Novik there were 4 inch guns, and on the torpedo-boats three each—viz., six against four. The Novik was the first to open fire with such accuracy that one of the torpedo-boats was at once disabled while the Novik on her part sustained no damage whatever. The torpedo-boat tried to retreat, but blundered ino an area that had not been trawled and instantly blew up. The other followed and escaped in the fog, and we don't know what became of it.

MENACING THE ENEMY'S FLANK.

"If you recall how the German advance on Riga proceeded you will recognise the important aid rendered by our constant menace to the enemy's left flank. It was not for nothing that this left flank continually fell back from the remaining army. It fell from the remaining army. It fell back and fell back until at length it got stalled up, and its check has greatly helped the stoppage of the entire German Army. Land troops cannot fight against ships' artillery. The Gallipoli operations showed this; with what perfect ease were the troops re-embarked! In the Gulf of Riga there have been several attacks made by us against the foe. At Kemmern, for instance. We sent out three torpedo boats on which in all there were six guns. We had great difficulty in getting the range. The distance to the German positions was so great that the torpedo-boats had to be heeled over artificially; otherwise the shells would not have reached their mark. But then what happened when the shooting began. You can hardly imagine it. We shelled the foe only five minutes in all; yet all the German positions were razed to the ground. The Germans retreated in such haste that they abandoned even all the adjacent trenches."

GERMAN LIES.

The Admiral began to laugh good-humouredly.

"It isn't the same with us as with the Germans," he said. "I'll give you an anecdote showing you how they lie officially. In the Gulf of Riga one of the German hydroplanes was brought down by our fire and settled on the water. Thg wind blew it in our direction so that our torpedo boat the "Moskvitanin" was able to pick up both the observer and pilot. They came up on deck and began to chatter. 'Well,' they asked, 'our hydroplanes give you a lot of trouble?' 'That's all right,' our fellows replied. 'They throw bombs at times.' 'And they hit you, that hasn't happened so far, thank God!' 'Look here, what are you telling us? According to our calculation our hydroplanes have blown up eight of your torpedo-boats!' 'Surely not?' our fellows began to laugh. The German grew angry and said 'listen, then. My petty officer received the Iron Cross for sinking the "Moskvitanin and the order therefore reads to that effect.' Would you believe it, we had to bring him the log and show it to him before he'd believe that he was actually on board the "Moskvitanin" herself!'

We rose. The Admiral gave me his hand and said:—"See for yourself. The officers will give you further details. Get to know them, and you will judge us better."

"Your Excellency, the German specialist, Captain von Persius, in his New Year's report, affirms that the Germans have command of the Baltic."

The Admiral smiled. "Well, what of it? It may seem so to him. Anyhow, let him come to the Gulf of Finland."

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING
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FREDERICK JAMESON.

A CHAMPION OF WAGNER.

Frederick Jameson, one of the most distinguished amateur musicians of his time, died at Front on March 26, at the age of 77, writes a correspondent in "The Times."

His chief interest undoubtedly centred in Wagnerian music. He attended every festival at Bayreuth for over a quarter of a century, and no better champion for Wagner could have been found. for. while he appreciated all Wagner's strong points, he never attempted to bolster up his weakness. Jameson translated the whole of Wagner's operas into English, and his translation of "The Ring" was the one used when Richter conducted the memorable English performances at Covent Garden. He not only knew every bar of Wagner's operas, but coupled with that a thorough knowledge of the stage direction and the production of special effects.

THE BELLS IN "PARSIFAL."

Not long ago the writer applied to him for details of how the bell motive in "Parsifal" was dealt with as an orchestral effect—knowing that bells to produce the notes Wagner had used in his score would cost at least £20,000. He replied:—

The devices tried at Bayreuth were many and various. After experimenting with Chinese gongs and steel discs and finding the former impossible and the latter unsatisfactory, Wagner had a kind of piano made to play the four notes of the bell motive. Each note had six strings, and the keys were 3in. or 4in. wide. In 1882 this instrument was used together with the discs, but the sound was anything but bell-like. In 1887 so-called tubular bells were used, as well as the piano and the discs. Wagner was delighted, because the effect was like a bell sound. I cannot say that the result was ever quite satisfactory, but the effect was good—i.e., it made one imagine bells somwhere outside the building, vague and taint.

Although begged to write his reminiscences, Jameson was never induced to do so, and wrote in January last:—

If I had known that I should have such a long life I might have taken notes of conversations with some men whom I knew—Meredith, Ruskin, Swinburne, Whistler, John Hare, Burne-Jones, Mark Lemon, Wagner, Richter, Dannreuther, Sullivan, etc.—and these would have been worth publishing perhaps.

RICHTER AND VON BULOW.

Of Richter he recently related the following anecdote:—

At the first rehearsal of "Tannhauser" at Covent Garden, conducted by Richter, a great part of the time was taken up in correcting mistakes in the parts. When Richter heard that these parts had been used for some years for performances of the opera, he said, "No wonder you don't like Wagner in England if that is the way you play his music."

Speaking of the early days of Von Bulow in England as a conductor, before Von Bulow knew the extraordinary sight-reading powers of our orchestral players, he said:—

Von Bulow could not get what he wanted from the orchestra, probably because he could not speak our language well enough, and was much upset. He refused to conduct a Wagner excerpt at a concert. The principals of the orchestra interviewed him after the rehearsal, and got from him the special points he wished to make, and assured him all would be well. However, Von Bulow said he would conduct the work on one condition—viz., that it should be played twice (1) as a rehearsal; (2) as the performance, and that this should be announced in the programme, which was done accordingly.

This was sufficient to fire the Englishmen's blood, and it is perhaps needless to say that a most excellent interpretation was given which greatly pleased the conductor and audience alike, so that a repetition was not given.

THE MUSICIAN'S OUTLOOK.

Jameson's principal literary work is "Art's Enigma" (John Lane, 1911). In this he has explained, as far as words can convey, his views on varied aspects of art. He wrote with regard to this book:—

I am always more hopeful that what I tried to say will be seen by musicians rather than by others, because I think that they are more conscious of the mystery in which art is wrapped. The true musician knows that no words can really account for the effect of music on music-lovers, that all the attempts to express its meaning in words are simple "bosh," and yet he knows that what affects him is not only sensuous sound. All other artists are apt to be tempted by such attempts, and the closer association of other arts with life and with material things misleads people.

NAVAL WARFARE.

FINAL TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

THE PORTUGUESE MOVE.

The Portuguese Government, writes Mr. Gerard Fiennes in the "Observer," has taken a bold hand in the game, and one which has practically forced Germany into adding our oldest ally to the number of her enemies. So once again we find the Power which has been in alliance with us since the reign of Edward III ranged by our side. The reasons which have always made the friendship of Portugal of such extreme value to us are not less strong to-day than in the past.

These reasons are evident enough. Portugal lies on the flank of the sea routes to the Americas, to the Cape and to the Mediterranean. The use of her ports and coast, without departing in the slightest degree from the laws of neutrality, are of the highest advantage to an enemy waging the sort of war agains commerce which the Germans threaten, whether by large submarines or by raiders of the Moewe type. With Portugal on our side we, on our part, got the use of the Tagus, of Lagos Bay, situated just inside the Straits of Gibraltar, and of Medeira, the Cape Verd Island and the Azores. The Germans have always cast sheep's eyes at the last named, as promising them that which they so badly need—a base of operations in the Atlantic. But in dealing with the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean we ought to find Lagos Bay, so well known to our fleets in the days of peaceful manoeuvres, of the greatest possible use, seeing that it bears something the same relation to the Western end of the Straits that Gibraltar bears to the Eastern.

The advantage of a free use of the islands in the Atlantic, if we really have to face an extended submarine war on commerce, is so evident that there is no need to dilate upon the point. Further afield also we may find considerable benefit in the East-African campaign from the use of Mozambique. In any case the adhesion of the "Portingales," as Drake calls them, to our cause will be very welcome, both on practical and sentimental grounds. Their navy is, of course, very small, and direct help they will be able to afford will not make a great deal of difference, though Portuguese fishermen may do some useful vedette work. But indirectly they will assist us to no inconsiderable extent.

GERMAN BOASTS.

Loud is the boasting of the Germans over the alleged reurn of the Moewe, and plentiful is the shower of iron crosses. All that is proved at present by this epoch-making event is that a ship, carefully disguised to look like a tramp steamer, may creep out into the Atlantic under cover of a neutral flag and of a fog, and that, given luck, she may creep back again when her means of maintaining herself on her happy hunting-grounds are exhausted. We knew that much before. The question is whether the Moewe has, or will have, any followers in her escaped. The Admiralty could, perhaps offer an opinion, were it desirable to do so. We may, perhaps, conclude that we have got the length of the above-water raider's foes. But what of the submarine? Reventlow the Ruthless has been talking again. The decisive hour of the war has arrived, he says. New submarines have been built which "surpass in every respect any submersible vessel ever created or ever even conceived in thought have changed radically in a month or two. Wait and see." We will.

Then comes along Herr Heinrich Rippler in the "Tagliche Rundschan," and he is even a more terrible fellow than Count Reventlow. "Never again," quoted he "will there come a moment when the prospect of a ruthless submarine campaign against ships is so favourable. Our submarines must do their work within the next few weeks, or it will be too late. . . . . Now or never! . . . . Now the time has come when we must settle accounts with England without regard to the feelings of so-called neutrals. Complete victory is within our grasp. And many more ravings of the same kind."

From these utterances there is one lesson which we can learn, and that is that the Germans are expecting something big to happen. No doubt, one motive is to keep the spirits of their own people up, and to impress neutrals. Otherwise one would suppose that they would do better to hold their tongues and work in silence. Comment of this sort of thing is really superfluous, and it is idle to attempt to guess what it is that the Germans are contemplating. The Admiralty must be presumed to know more than they dare to say, and no doubt steps have been taken to meet the danger, whatever it may be, for, pace Count Reventlow, there is very little in naval warfare which has not been "conceived in thought." I am not at all disposed, however to make light of these threats, though I think it possible that the new German campaign will have quite a different direction to that which they are so sedulously striving to make us believe it will take, and it is quite possible that it is not directed against merchantmen, armed or unarmed, at all.

MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH SEA.

The whole week has been full of reports of German squadrons sighted at sea, and there is no occasion to disbelieve them. Be it noted that these reports speak of excursions to the southward, and no longer towards the comparatively safe waters off the Skager Rak. The North Sea, moreover, is reported full of German mines, and it seems evident that the enemy is feeling about for an opportunity to attempt a stroke of some kind. The days of inactivity have gone by. It is a good sign, for it suggests that the Germans feel that the time is near when they must play their last card: that, in Herr Rippler's words. "It is now or never." An attempt at prophecy would be foolish, but the indications are strong that we shall not have to wait very long for the final trial of strength at sea.

LORDS BARHAM & FISHER.

AN HISTORIC PARALLEL.

History offers England a curious and pointed parallel in the case of Lord Fisher and Lord Barham, writes Mr. E. Hallam Moorhouse in the "Daily Chronicle." The Napoleonic wars on sea and land were our greatest till this war—Trafalgar was the last of our sea fights on the heroic scale till the Battle of the Falklands. That battle was won under the direction of Lord Fisher, as Trafalgar was won under the direction of Lord Barham—both men old, as the world counts age, Barham being nearly 80 at the time and yet the tale of their years meaning to them both not the stiffened mind and the unseeing eye, but the rich gathering of experience, the wisdom and the daring of knowledge.

The facts of Lord Fisher's life and achievements, as well as our incredible failure to use him at this crisis of our destinies, are known to everyone. Hardy's Spirits Ironic in "The Dynasts" will find fare to their liking in those facts. But the career of Lord Barham and the lessons it conveys to us at this present, is little known save to professed students of naval history. Then as now the public gives its huzzas to the man who does the fighting, and Nelson was so gloriously and so completely the hero of Trafalgar that few stayed to remember the great and quiet man at the Admiralty who had supported him and planned the foundations of his victory. Barham spread the net into which Nelson drove the bird Villeneuve.

BARHAM'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Barham's experience of Admiralty administration was a long one. He was Comptroller of the Navy from 1778 to 1790, when he resigned, because he was not able to carry through certain reforms of the Navy Board on which he had insisted. In 1794 he was made First Sea Lord, and in the spring of 1805—the year whose autumn was to see Nelson's death and victory—he became First Lord of the Admiralty. He was nearly 80 years old, yet during those vital months, in that portentous game, where Napoleon tried to hoodwink the British Admiralty and its seamen, Barham kept his unshaken grip on the real facts and the real dangers of the situation. Napoleon's genius—in any case not at home at sea—and his hundred schemes and threats could not cloud the vision of those clear seaman's eyes, could not confuse that unshaken mind. The people of England might be jumpy on the subject of invasion and too vividly imagine the Boulogne flotilla on their own beaches; even Nelson might be misled on a fruitless chase; but Barham was a rock. To him, at the eleventh hour, had come the chance to set his seal on the work of his life—and it was England's supreme advantage that she gave him this chance. If there were any cries then of "too old," they have faded into shamed oblivion in view of Braham's complete and majestic achievement.

In his day he had no rival in knowledge of naval war and its direction; the threads of British tactical tradition, of British usage of sea cable in those firm old hands of his. He reconstructed the Admiralty, and gave it that organisation for war which responded so magnificently, to the claims and needs of the seamen at sea, to Conwallis, Duckworth, Keith, Collingwood, Nelson. What a confidence must have come to these sailors in knowing that a sailor was their fountain-head at home. In his memorandum Barham put it as his own duty to take upon himself "the general superintendence and arrangement of the whole."

It was a vast enough whole, and Napoleon plotted most elaborately to distract attention to points that did not matter and places where he did not mean to do anything. He believed he could trick England. "There's nothing," he declared to Decres, "so short-sighted as the English Goverament. It is a Government absorbed in party politics, which turns its attention wherever there is a noise."

But, however loud the noise Napoleon made, Barham's attention was never shifted from the essential point. With tenacity, with patience, with insight, met and countered all the uncertainties and bewilderments of the months that preceded Trafalgar, and when the final event at sea rose above the horizon, he was ready and his ships were ready.

HIS APPRECIATION OF NELSON.

A proof of how little his mind was limited by age is shown in his attitude to Nelson. When Nelson returned to England after his chase to the West Indies, he was oppressed by the sense of failure, and it did not greatly restore him that the populace worshipped him and regarded him as if he were a magician in possession of the fabled mirror of Drake in which to see "all the movements of the enemy's ships, all that passed in them, and count their crews" Barham's keen brain allowed to no man, however dazzling his fame, qualities which he had not proved, and the touch of intensity and emotion in Nelson's character would be unpleasing to his own colder nature. So it was not till he had personally read Nelson's journal of his chase that he declared "he had not before sufficiently appreciated such extraordinary talents." He gave the Cabinet an assurance "that an unsounded confidence ought to be placed in Nelson, who was, above all others, the officer to be employed on the station he had so ably watched." After Trafalgar George Rose told Barham how Nelson, with whom he had dined the day before he sailed, had "spoke of your reception of him. . . in terms deeply affecting."

With the victory of Trafalgar, followed as it so shortly was by Pitt's death and a change of Ministry, Lord Barham's work came to an end. As his secretary said of him, when "placed at the head of the Admiralty in 1805, he brought into full force and vigour the vast experience he had acquired. . . The brilliant success which attended his management of the Fleet, when First Lord in 1805-6. . . is the best proof that can be given of the energetic mind of a man then entering on the 80th year of his age."

Lord Fisher's famous three R's were fully exemplified in Barham, who was ruthless to incompetence, relentless to [illegible] my, and remorseless in the stern pursuit of his duty. He was a great Admiral in a great time, and England used him as her safe and victorious. To day we have a great Admiral at a greater time—why do we not use him?

THE ALLIES' CAUSE.

DUTY OF AMERICANS.

SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONAL IMMORALITY.

The following are extracts from an address on the duties of Americans, delivered by Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, at Tremont Temple, Boston—an address which has created a profound impression in the United States

Professor Royce begins by affirming that rights can only be defined in terms of duties, and proceeds to unfold what the duty is which the United States owes to mankind. Two things, he says, have made clear to Americans since the outset of the war what that duty is. There is first, constantly before their eyes:—

The painfully tragic and sublime vision of one nation that, through all its undeserved and seemingly overwhelming agonies, has remained unmistakably true to its duty—that is, to its international duty to its honour, to its treaties, to the cause, to the freedom, and to the future union of mankind. That nation is Belgium.,

The second thing is the moral attitude, which has been deliberately and openly assumed by Germany since the outset of the war. Enlarging on this second theme, he says:—

No picture more convincingly instructs us regarding our duty than the picture that comes before our minds whenever we remember Germany's summons at the gate of Liege, or recall von Jagow's answer to one of President Wilson's early "Lusitania" notes, or when, more recently, we read the first Austrian Note in answer to President Wilson's demand about the case of the "Ancona."

No, not Germany's enemies, but Germany herself, her prince, her Ministers, her submarine commanders, have given us our principal picture of what militant Germany of the moment is, and of what Germany means for the future of international morality.

GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY.

He compares the answer given by Austria concerning the "Ancona" to that given by Cain, when asked, "Where is thy brother?" and proceeds:—

This is the spirit of international immorality, this is the sort of enmity to mankind which the German submarine policy, its official allies and defenders, have expressed and justified. . . The deed stays. Its official justification reveals motives and confesses a national spirit whose moral meaning is as irrevocable as death. . .

Such facts determine the duty of Americans in this war. Our duty is to be and to remain the outspoken moral opponents of the present German policy, and of the German States so long as it holds this present policy, and carries on its present war. In the service of mankind we owe an unswerving sympathy, not to one or another, but to all of the present allied enemies of Germany.

Neutrals in heart or in mind, the dutiful American, when once he has carefully looked upon this picture and then on this, will not and cannot be. He must take sides. And, if he takes sides as I do he will say:—

"Let us do all that we as Americans can do, to express our hearty and, so far as we can, our effective sympathy with the united friends of Belgium, who are the foes of those German enemies of mankind. Whenever the war is over, if it ends in the defeat and consequent moral reform of Germany, then in due time let Charity have its perfect work. For we in America have long loved and studied German civilisation and would be loving it still but for its recent crimes.

CAUSE OF MANKIND.

But now, while the war lasts, and Belgium bleeds and mankind mourns, let us aid the allied enemies of Germany with sympathy since the cause of the allied enemies of Germany is the cause of mankind; let us enthusiastically approve of supplying the enemies of Germany with financial aid and with munitions of war, let us resist with all our moral strength and influence those who would place an embargo upon munitions, let us bear patiently and uncomplainingly the transient restrictions of our commerce which the war entails, let us be ashamed of ourselves that we cannot even now stand beside Belgium, and suffer with her for our duty and for mankind, and while we wait for peace let us do what we can to lift up the hearts that the Germany of to-day has wantonly chosen to wound, to betray, and to make desolate. Let us do what we can to bring about at least a rupture of all diplomatic relations between our own Republic and those foes of mankind, and let us fearlessly await whatever dangers this our duty as Americans may entail upon us, upon our land, and upon our posterity. We shall not thus escape suffering. But we shall begin to endure as Belgium to-day endures, for honour, for duty, for mankind."



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RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash	44,09,086	5	10
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality O/a Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000	0	0
Contribution from Commissioner of Police O/a American Mission Hospital, Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	1,19,436	0	0
Total Rs.	46, 62,198	5	10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief etc.

St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Do.	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association	11,405	8	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund on account Christmas Presents for Soldiers (specially contributer) Rs. 2,000; Souvenirs for Indian Troops Rs. 15,000	17,000	0	0
Sind Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Allowances &c. paid to meet appeals for assistance	8,469	5	9
	Rs. 1,92,530	10	3
St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun.	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital Gerard Freemans Thomas War Hospital and Bombay Presidency Base Hospital at Alexandria	8,90,075	12	8
Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances.	47,099	13	11
Suspense A/c amount advanced to the Collector of West Khandesh for the relief of distress among the Momlees of Dhulia	3,000	0	0
Sundries (Stationery, telegrams, postages &c.)	6,381	12	2
Total	11,45,088	1	0
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 29-4-16	1,99,510	4	10
*Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay	33,00.000	0	0
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value)	15,000	0	0
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe custody (par value)	2,600	0	0
Total	35.17,110	4	10
Full Total	46.62.198	5	10

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.

"FEAR GOD AND TAKE YOUR OWN PART."

It is impossible for an Englishman not to feel warmly grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for his vigorous espousal of the Allied cause and—even more important—for his clear discernment of what that cause is, says the "Westminister Gazette." Again and again in this collection of essays and addresses we find eloquent passages defining the war in Europe as a struggle for law, liberty, and democratic principle, and passionately protesting that an American cannot be neutral in thought, and ought not to be neutral in action, when such an issue is raised:

Abraham Lincoln, with his far-seeing vision and his shrewd, homely common sense, set forth, the doctrine which is right both as regards individuals and as regards nations when he said: "Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong. To desert such ground because of any company is to be less than a man, less than an American." As things actually are at this moment, it is Germany which has offended against civilisation and humanity—some of the offences, of a very grave kind, being at our own expense. It is the Allies who are dedicated to the cause and are fighting for the principles set forth as fundamental in the speech of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. It is they who have highly resolved that their dead shall not have died in vain, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the face of the earth. And we have stood aside and, as a nation, have not ventured even to say one word, far less to take any action, for the right or against the wrong.

To those persons who fifty years ago cried for peace without regard to justice or righteousness, for the peace of cowardice, Abraham Lincoln answered in words that apply to-day. These words appropriately answer the sinister or silly creatures—including especially the silly or sinister Americans—who now likewise demand a peace acceptable only to the fool, the weakling, and the craven—a peace that would consecrate triumphant wrong and leave right bound and helpless. Said Lincoln, "The issue before us is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and settled by victory. The war will cease on the part of this Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. . . . We accepted war rather than let the nation perish. With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, and to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among all nations."

Surely, with the barest change of a few words, all that Lincoln said applies now to the war the Allies are waging on behalf of orderly liberty and self-government for the peoples of mankind. They have accepted war rather than let the free nations of Europe perish. They must strive on to finish the work they are in, and to achieve a just and lasting peace which shall redress wrong and secure the liberties of the nations which have been assailed. What Mr. Roosevelt would have done if he had been in Mr. Wilson's place these last eighteen months, and how he would have overcome the *vis inertiae* of the American man in the street, the active opposition of "the hyphenated," and sundry other conditions which have counted for so much with his successor, we can only conjecture. With his heart so manifestly in the right place, it is tempting to suppose that he must have found a way. It must have been impossible for the leader of a great nation to burn with such fiery indignation about the rights and wrongs of this struggle, and yet to take no action, when American citizens were added to the victims of European frightfulness.

UNPREPAREDNESS OF U. S.

But we get to close quarters with some of the practical questions which face the man who is in power, as distinguished from the man who is in opposition, when we come to the chapters on military and naval preparations. Mr. Roosevelt upbraids the Administration for not having put itself in a condition of preparedness during the eighteen months since the war began. Therein he may be right or wrong, but the arrangement itself tells us something of the perplexities of the President, who, with little force at his disposal, and strong Pacifists in his Cabinet, and a nation on the whole, disinclined for war, finds himself suddenly called upon to choose between a spirited policy which may divide his countrymen or land him unprepared in war, and a safe one which may expose him to a charge of pusillanimity. If Mr. Wilson had really been of the cynical and fish-like disposition that his enemies suppose him to be, he might have steered a course which would have been less open to their destructive comments. He might have shut down the curtain on Europe and warned all Americans who traded with any of the belligerents or visited their countries that they did so at their own risk. His trouble began when he yielded to the generous impulse which led him to protest on behalf of humanity, and then found himself unable to give effect to his remonstrances. It is Mr. Wilson himself who has provided the opportunity for his critics by letting his sentiment run ahead of his policy, but we shall not know what his difficulties were until the full history of these times comes to be written.

A PROGRAMME OF DEFENCE.

In the meantime, it is for Americans to judge between President and ex-President, and for no others to dictate to them. We are still but midway through this affair, and no one knows what the morrow may bring forth. To us who are in the middle of this storm it seems incredible that any considerable party in America should be opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's programme of defence. For a great and wealthy nation of a hundred millions, it is certainly not extravagant:

1. That our navy shall at the earliest possible moment be made the second in the world in point of size and efficiency. We do not need to make it the first, because Great Britain is not a military Power, and our relations with Canada are on a basis of such permanent friendliness that hostile relations need not be considered. But the British Empire would, quite properly, be "neutral" if we were engaged in war with some great European or Asiatic Power.

2 That our regular army shall be increased to at least a quarter of a million men, with an ample reserve of men who could be at once put in the ranks in the event of a sudden attack upon us; and provision made for many times the present number of officers; and in administration, provision made for a combination of entire efficiency with rigid economy that will begin with the abandonment of the many useless army posts and navy yards.

A navy stronger than the German the United States must have, unless she is willing to trust her defence and that of the Monroe Doctrine to the British fleet, and the army here proposed is no larger than we maintained before the war. But we have to reckon with that strong American idealism which sees even in these proposals a fundamental change for the worse in American policy and the extinction of the last hope of pacifism in the world. That America shall not be tainted with European militarism, and that she shall not provide herself with the apparatus of an Imperialist policy is to some Americans a religion for which they are willing to risk everything Correspondingly it is almost a religion to Mr. Roosevelt that America should be provided with the means of defending herself and striking a blow for good causes. He denounces Pacifism as not merely Utopian or spiritless, but even morally infamous. For the title of this book he takes a phrase from Borrow, "Fear God and take your own part," and on its first page he prints the fervent, religious "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe, to whose memory he dedicates the volume. Our own pre-occupation with the European struggle must not prevent us from realising that the American people are passing through the greatest moral crisis in their history since the Civil War. Mr. Roosevelt helps us to understand what the issue is and what vehement feeling it arouses on one side and the other.

SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

THE HATRED OF AUSTRIA.

Writing in mail week, the "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says:—Amongst Roumanian personages who have arrived in Rome from Athens are a Colonel and two magistrates, and they have supplied the following information on the situation in Roumania. Several Roumanian politicians and officers were recently sent on a visit to Germany, Austria and Russia, in order to obtain information as to the military, economic, and political conditions in those countries.

These gentlemen returned to Bucharest, and were received one after the other by the King and M. Bratiano. Naturally, as they belonged to opposing parties, their reports had to be accepted with a certain reserve. Nevertheless, after examining the different statements, the Government and the King were able to obtain a sufficiently exact idea of the situation in the belligerent countries, and particularly in Austria and Russia. The results of these enquiries will enable Roumania to come to a decision in regard to the European war.

My informants were absolutely convinced Roumania would never join the Central Empires, because Austria is cordially and profoundly hated throughout the whole of Roumania. She might remain neutral, but she would never take up arms in favour of Austria against Russia. They did not believe, however, that Roumania would remain neutral until the end of the war; she would intervene at the moment when she was certain that her action would really be decisive in obtaining the victory for the "Entente." It was untrue that Roumania had already decided to intervene in the spring. The season did not matter. If the opportunity had presented itself, Roumania would have intervened even in the winter, because her whole army was equipped for a winter campaign.

My informants asserted that the opinion is held in Bucharest that the operations on the Great European fronts will not produce any decisive results without an energetic action by the Allies in the Balkans. One Great Balkan victory would more easily decide Roumania's intervention than a great Russian victory in Galicia.

As to Roumania's relations with the belligerents, it may be said that they are very cordial with England, France, and Italy; excellent with Russia; normal with Germany and Turkey; and cold with Austria and Bulgaria.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP.

MAHAJANA SABHA'S REQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 3.

The following telegram was sent to his Excellency the Governor of Madras at Ootacamund by the Madras Mahajana Sabha:—The Madras Mahajana Sabha respectfully invites attention to the apprehensions expressed in the Press regarding the filling up of the Vice-chancellorship of the Madras University and strongly urges compliance with public opinion that an Indian should be appointed.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REQUEST.

MADRAS, May 3.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Madras:—The Madras Provincial Congress Committee respectfully urges the appointment of an Indian to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Madras University and invites attention to the strong public opinion in favour of an Indian expressed in the press.

£750 DAMAGES FOR ACTRESS.

JUDGE ON WAISTCOAT "SLIPS"

Miss Doris Rhoda Burton, the actress, was awarded £750 damages for breach of promise by a King's Bench jury on March 31 against a married Russian diamond merchant, Mr. George Dresden, of Harton-garden. The plaintiff, whose stage name is Doritza Duilbert, is twenty-six years of age, and Mr. Dresden is fifty-three.

On November 12 last Miss Burton and a friend went to a kinema where they met Mr. Dresden, who saw Miss Burton home. Miss Burton said Mr. Dresden proposed marriage within twenty-four hours and told her that his income was £5,000 a year. On the following Monday she said she agreed to marry him and Mr. Dresden gave her a "Mizpah" ring which he took off his finger and promised to have a diamond and pearl engagement ring made.

Miss Burton said at Mr. Dresden's request she cancelled a three years' contract to play in revues in the East, and a few days afterwards Mr. Dresden confessed that he was a married man and could not marry her.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Rigby Swift, for the defence, said Mr. Dresden's case was that he had been made the victim of blackmail. Counsel had heard that there was no fool like an old fool, but he had never heard of any fool who was so foolish that within twenty-four hours of meeting a woman at a kinema show he solemnly promised to marry her.

Mr. George Dresden said he was a Russian Jew, aged fifty-three, and married. He carried on business in Hatton Garden as the Automatic Mesh Company. When he left the kinema Miss Burton and her friend followed him and asked where he was going. At their pressing invitation he went to the flat of Miss Burton's friend and had a whisky and soda. He told them he was a married man and was having trouble with his wife. Then, as he was going in her direction to his hotel, he took Miss Burtoon in a taxicab to her apartments in Woburnplace. At her request he went into her room, where he noticed a bed and some empty brandy or whisky bottles. He felt very uncomfortable.

Mr. Cassels: Why, because the bottles were empty?—No, because it was her bedroom.

Did you tell her you were in love with her?—No. She told me a few stories.

The witness described further meetings and said Miss Burton asked him to spend a week-end at her apartments, and he accepted her proposal. The following Monday she said she owed £40 or £50, and asked him to pay the amount. He declined. Two days later she asked him to give her £40. He refused, and Miss Burton became angry. She threw his hat in his face, banged the door, and said she would blackmail him.

Mr. Justice Avory: Do I understand you to say that she stated she would blackmail you?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vachell, the witness said he had been twice married. He went to the friend's flat unwillingly.

The witness denied that he ever promised to marry Miss Burton or to pay her debts.

Mr. Vachell: What did you call Miss Burton?—"Girlie," and she used to call me "George."

"Not, Georgie." Did you admire her?—I admired her cleverness.

It is not everybody who could conquer Georgie?—(Laughter)—She was very clever in getting round me.

Did you ask Mrs. Baker to drink the health of your future wife?—No.

TEARS.

While Mr. Dresden was being cross-examined as to his charge of blackmail he broke into tears.

Mr. Justice Avory suggested that Mr. Dresden should stand up and not be childish.

Mr. Dresden continued to sob and Mr. Vachell said he would not continue his cross-examination.

JUSTICE AVORY'S SUMMING UP.

Mr. Justice Avory, in addressing the jury, said the issue raised in the case was a serious one. They were called upon to decide whether there was a promise by Mr. Dresden to marry Miss Burton, or whether the whole story of the promise to marry was a wicked invention on Miss Burton's part—an invention by a designing woman for the purpose of extorting money from Mr. Dresden, an invention not only by her, but also supported, according to Mr. Dresden's case, by the perjury of Mr. Shragge, a ladies' tailor, and Mrs. Baker. If the case for Mr. Dresden was true there could be no question that Miss Burton, Mrs. Baker, and Mr. Shragge had combined together in what undoubtedly would constitute a criminal conspiracy to extort money from Mr. Dresden, to commit perjury in a court of justice, and to defeat the ends of justice.

A BIBLICAL COMPARISON.

After going through the evidence his lordship said if Mr. Dresden's story was true, or half true, he bore a favourable comparison with Joseph of old who had an affair with Potiphar's wife.

It has been said, remarked the judge, that Mr. Dresden's appearance when in the witness-box did not look like £5,000 a year. Producing a photograph of the defendant, the judge said that possibly he looked more like £5,000 a year in this, for he was shown wearing "one of those imitations of a white waistcoat under the ordinary waistcoat affected by very wealthy people, distinguished politician, and sometimes by company promoters!"

Recalling Mr. Dresden's first visit to Miss Burton's flat, his lordship reminded the jury that the defendant on this occasion "felt uncomfortable" at the sight of whisky and brandy bottles.

"On this occasion," added the judge, "he tore himself away without leaving any portion of his garment behind."

With regard to the suggestion that two witnesses called by Miss Burton had previously intimated their willingness to give information damaging to her if their accounts owing by Miss Burton were paid by Mr. Dresden, his lordship pointed out that the witnesses referred to had denied the allegation. No doubt there were persons ready to sell anything for money. "Even in the present crisis of the history of this country there are men who are prepared almost to sell their country for the sake of getting more money."

The jury, after an hour's consideration found a verdict for Miss Burton and assessed the damages at £750.

Judgment accordingly, with costs. Stay of execution refused.

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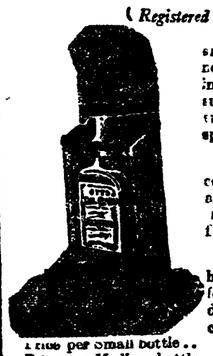
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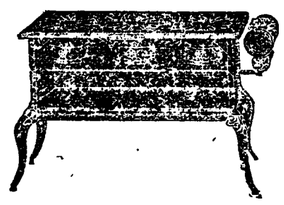


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